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# China Report

AGRICULTURE

No. 239

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26 November 1982

## CHINA REPORT

## AGRICULTURE

No. 239

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## I. GENERAL INFORMATION

## 'RENMIN RIBAO' ON NEED FOR FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

HK040221 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Freshwater Fisheries Need New Development"]

[Text] Fisheries are one of the important component parts of our national economy. Following improvement in the people's livelihood, the demand of the people in the towns and in the countryside for fish is growing stronger and stronger. As fish is a commodity in relatively short supply among various foodstuffs, the difficulties in obtaining fish must be eased as soon as possible. Being one of the countries which has the largest area of inland water in the world, China has favorable natural conditions for the development of freshwater fisheries. Due to the longstanding influence of "leftist" thinking, agriculture used to be set against fisheries--people reclaimed farmland from lakes by building dykes, and filled up ponds to plant rice. Therefore, fisheries are so far a weak link and freshwater fisheries, with an annual output of 1.7 million tons or more, is the handicapped branch of fisheries as a whole. Based on the available resources and the existing technical levels and breeding experiences, it is completely possible to increase our annual output of freshwater fish to 4 or 5 million tons by the turn of the 1980's or later, if we adopt correct policies and measures, make full use of all waters, and give full play to the capacity of all aspects by carrying out the principle of taking fish farming as the key link and combining fish farming with breeding and fishing.

Promoting a diversified economy and vigorously developing freshwater fisheries is a decision of strategic importance for agricultural development. The Changjiang and Zhujiang deltas are the zones which yield a high grain production and where freshwater fisheries are most highly developed. As grain production and fish farming can help each other along, simultaneously promoting both of them can easily increase production as well as wealth. This is really an important way for agriculture to comprehensively utilize resources and to develop in both depth and in width. The practice in various places in recent years has shown that the key link to changing the backward state of freshwater fisheries is to enhance the understanding of leading cadres at various levels, to get rid of the outdated guideline of single product economy and to vigorously develop a diversified economy while devoting effort to grain production. With a correctly defined guideline, it will be possible to gain relatively good results, even in some areas where the natural conditions for fish farming are inferior. For example, despite its extremely cold weather, Heilongjiang Province

has increased its freshwater fish yield by nearly 100 percent in the last 2 years by promoting fisheries while also paying attention to grain production.

Another important reason for the low utilization rate of waters and the low development speed of fisheries over years was that we have paid sole attention to unified management while overlooking the importance of individual and diversified management. In the past, as far as guiding ideology was concerned, we attached sole importance to the form of centralized management, either run by the state or the collective. From now on, we should simultaneously promote state, collective and individual management and attach major importance to key and specialized households. Our country has large and numerous inland waters--apart from large and medium rivers, lakes and reservoirs, small-sized waters such as ponds, ditches and so on spread all over the country. In order to enliven the economy, mobilize the initiative of various aspects and enhance the commodity rate, it is necessary to carry out the current policy of relaxing restrictions. We must continue to emancipate our minds, act boldly and with confidence, make use of all waters, adopt various forms, let everyone play his own role and devote every ounce of his effort. In short, we must mobilize the initiative of all aspects. Only in this way can we make use of, as soon as possible, all waters which are worth developing.

The establishment of various forms of the fisheries production responsibility system has played an important part in the development of freshwater fisheries. We need to conscientiously sum up and popularize our experiences in this field. Since most communes and brigades have only a limited area of water, they cannot allocate a share of water to every household like they do in allocating farmland. Moreover, fish farming requires rather sophisticated techniques. Therefore, for the time being and for a rather long period of time in future, we must still pay special attention to fostering fisheries in key and specialized households. Such a contract system, which is favorable to giving full play to the roles of commune members specialized in fish farming, can help to achieve outstanding economic returns.

In the last few years, some units have contracted relatively large waters to some good hands at fish farming. Some whiz kids have even gone to other communes, other counties or even other provinces where the technical level is low to make economic and technical contracts with local commune members for cooperation in fish farming. In certain places, commune members have established economic integrated enterprises with their own funds on the basis of voluntary participation. Apart from the system of distribution according to work, these enterprises are allowed to practice such systems as sharing dividends according to the proportion of shares, and so on. Most of these measures have been proved to be effective in practice. We must continue to carry out investigations and studies, show respect for the practice of the masses, retain advantages and eliminate disadvantages, and unremittingly improve the system.

Following rural economic development, the accumulations of communes and brigades and the savings of commune members are increasing. At the same time, because of the reform in the economic system, state-run enterprises and nonproductive units have also accumulated a certain amount of circulating funds. All these

funds can be given to fish farming through the form of partnerships. We should vigorously promote various forms of unified management between central and local units, between the state and the collective, between producing and marketing areas, between different sectors, between different trades, and between different communes and brigades, in accordance with the principle of mutual benefit and voluntary participation. A single unit may not necessarily possess all the factors such as water, labor, techniques, funds, feed, and so on. However, all these conditions can be met by establishing partnerships. Several models may be followed, namely: All partners may jointly invest money, practice unified management and jointly assume the responsibility for profits or losses. Or, with the funds supplied by one side and labor force and water provided by the other, both partners share the yield between them. Or, the marketing area supplies the funds while the producing area compensates the former with fish. Aquatic product departments at all levels should play the "intermediary" role in the establishment of partnerships so as to facilitate this development.

By promoting fish farming as a branch of sideline household production, commune members can improve their livelihood and increase their income by supplying social products without spending state funds. This is really a good way of killing several birds with one stone. As a measure to mobilize the initiative of tens of thousands of households, all small ponds spreading around the houses of commune members, and all scattered waters unsuitable for collective management can be allocated to commune members to promote household fish farming. The collective should give assistance to them by supplying fry and giving technical guidance.

In order to speed up freshwater fisheries development, we still have to solve some specific current production problems. For example, popularization of science and technology, the supply of fry and feed, construction and transformation work concerning various waters, and so on. All these tasks must be carried out one at a time in a unified way.

Since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, freshwater fisheries have been greatly developed with the boost of the guideline of readjustment and the various rural economic policies of the party. The fisheries yield has increased by 30 percent in 3 years--a development speed which has not been witnessed for years. We will surely be able to fulfill the target of speeding up the development of freshwater fisheries through 8-10 years' solid effort if we can only strengthen the leadership of party committees and governments at all levels, attach as much importance to freshwater fishery as to grain production, make use of waters in an effective way as we do in using farmland, pay due attention to freshwater fisheries, appoint appropriate responsible comrades to undertake the task and conscientiously review the work several times a year.

CSO: 4007/44



EXPERTS CALL FOR DEVELOPING DISTANT FISHERIES

OWO21319 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA)--Chinese experts are calling for developing fisheries in the distant sea to supplement freshwater and off-shore catching, according to a recent issue of the tabloid "Economic Information."

The experts put forward the following proposals:

- Cooperate with countries which have large fishing grounds but insufficient catch capacities;
- Provide labor services for countries or enterprises that possess fleets but lack qualified seamen;
- Survey foreign long distance fishing practices and conduct research on the feasibility and application of such methods in the field;
- Undertake technical and scientific research on long distance fishing, including experimenting with new fishing vessels, machinery, methods and training technicians; and
- Hold discussions of fishery resources, fishing equipment and management of long distance fishing fleets.

Though China's freshwater and offshore fishing facilities have made headway in recent years, they cannot meet the growing domestic demand for seafood, a spokesman of the China Society of Fisheries said.

At present, world per capita consumption of marine fish averages 13.1 kilograms each year, while China's average is less than three kilograms. Moreover, as a result of overfishing in the past dozen years or so, off-shore fishery resources have been depleted, so the output of such facilities will be limited for a period, according to the spokesman.

The spokesman said that China has not yet started long distance fishing while ocean-going fishing fleets have developed rapidly since 1960 in other countries. Long distance fishing now accounts for 20 percent of the world catch, and in some countries, the proportion is as high as more than 30 percent of the total.

CSO: 4020/23

# CONSTRUCTION OF COLD STORAGE FACILITIES PLANNED

OW080746 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA)—New, state-funded cold storage facilities with a total capacity of 218,000 tons are scheduled to be built by the end of this year, registering a significant increase in China's food storage capacity, according to the Ministry of Commerce.

In the first nine months of this year, facilities with a total capacity of 93,350 tons were completed.

The ministry said that there has been a serious shortage in commercial stores following rapid increases in state purchase of agricultural and sideline products in recent years.

In 1981, China purchased 123 million tons of pork on the hoof, 13 million tons more than 1978, while a marked increase was registered in the purchase of poultry and eggs.

Great attention has been paid by commercial departments to the building of cold storage facilities. Four hundred and twenty units with a combined capacity of 578,000 tons were built between 1979 and 1981, half the total completed between 1949 and 1978.

In Sichuan and Shandong Provinces--both important pig raising areas in China--construction is most striking. In the past three years 72 were built in Sichuan with a total capacity of 92,800 tons, accounting for an increase of 165.7 percent over the 1978 capacity. Shandong Province commissioned use of 54 cold storages with a capacity of 86,100 tons, nearly double its 1978 capacity.

A number of medium-sized and small cold storage facilities have also been built in pastoral areas along the border. In the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region 32 units with a capacity of 9,540 tons were built in the period between 1979 and 1981, registering an increase of 70 percent over the existing capacity at the end of 1978.



In the pastoral areas in Qinghai Province, 22 small cold storage facilities with a total capacity of more than 20,000 tons have been built since 1978.

In these pastoral areas, cattle and sheep are usually slaughtered in winter and stored in the open. Now that cold stores have been built in scattered areas, commercial departments are now in a position to choose the time when the animals are fattest to sell them and have them slaughtered locally. In this way, not only can more meat be obtained, but also more by-products can be collected and used, commerce officials said.

CSO: 4020/23

BEIJING OFFICIAL ON PLANNED VEGETABLE SUPPLY

OW291451 Beijing XINHUA in English 12L MT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA)--China's capital has so far this year enjoyed a fairly good and varied vegetable supply at retail prices virtually unchanged from the same period of last year, according to the municipal authority charged with handling vegetable production and supply.

One of the key factors for this situation is that Beijing has utilized a planned economy as the main element of planning with the market mechanism acting as a supplement, one official said.

The retail price index of vegetables in August and September of this year rose five percent compared with the same months of last year. But this is because higher-grade vegetables were marketed this year and in larger quantities, bringing up the average price of the vegetables, he said.

According to figures provided by the authority, the total amount of vegetables purchased from January to September this year reached 699 million kilograms. This, plus the produce shipped in from elsewhere in China, brought the total sales volume of vegetables to upwards of 751 million kilograms, 11 percent over the like period of last year.

This works out to around three million kilograms of vegetables available each day, he explained, with each of the 5.5 million non-agricultural residents of the city consuming an average of 0.55 kilograms of fresh vegetables every day. Total annual supply is over 1,100 million kilograms, he said.

The city has a large population, and weather conditions in some of the months are unfavorable for vegetable production, he said. To add to this, Beijing receives 280,000 overseas visitors a year, in addition to nearly 10,000 resident foreigners. As a result of planned production, however, the people's needs are basically satisfied and the prices remain affordable.

Vegetable growing, milk and egg production and poultry and pig raising have been designated the primary tasks of the peasants on the outskirts of Beijing. There are 400,000 vegetable growers in 35 communes. Vegetable production centers with stable yields covering a total of 15,300 hectares have been built, he said.

The municipal vegetable production and supply plan are embodied in and guaranteed by production-sale contracts reached between the production brigades or teams (basic accounting units) and the eight state vegetable companies of the city. Such contracts not only set forth the requirements on the size of vegetable gardens, the quantities, varieties, quality and marketing time, but also fix monthly, ten-day, five-day and daily quotas for marketing.

Whichever side contravenes such contracts bears the economic responsibilities, the official said. This ensures a balanced supply for the market.

On the subject of price control, the official said that the municipal government practices a stringent pricing system. The purchase prices, retail prices, the price ceilings for various kinds of vegetables as well as the seasonal price differences are all strictly fixed. Vegetable shops and groceries are not allowed to raise the prices themselves without good cause. They can only lower the prices if necessary in order to prevent the vegetables from turning stale.

The state provides vegetable growers with a favorable income. To encourage enthusiasm for production and guarantee a steady supply during slack seasons, the state grants subsidies to vegetable growers by raising the purchase prices for tomatoes, cucumbers, eggplants, kidney beans, string beans, green peppers and wax gourds from 10 to 60 percent during the off-seasons while selling them at much lower prices, said the official. This helps reduce the price gap between on-seasons and off-seasons for the benefit of the customers, he added.

For instance, after the state raised the purchase price of green peppers by 60 percent in September this year, the state had to pay 0.576 yuan for each kilogram of green pepper, but sold to the customers at a retail price of only 0.24 yuan per kilogram, meaning that the state absorbed a loss of 0.336 yuan per kilogram.

Vegetables are also stored in underground cellars, shipped in from outer suburbs and other places to ensure a balanced supply.

Government subsidies and other expenditures run to quite a sizable sum. According to the official, the state spent 16.86 million yuan in August and September this year alone. Of this, the price subsidies to vegetable growers amounted to 2.34 million yuan.

In Beijing, vegetables are marketed through a network of 1,501 shops and temporary supply points under 24 distribution stations of the city.

In addition to these state-owned enterprises, there are 108 collectively-owned vegetable marketing cooperatives, which play a supplementary role and 41 rural trade fairs are held on the edge of the city, the official said.

These fairs, where peasants can sell the vegetables they grow beyond the contracted quotas or on their private plots, help make up for part of the shortage during off-seasons and also provide more varieties in normal times.

The sales volume of the collective cooperatives and the fairs account for less than one-tenth of the volume handled by the state enterprises, the official said.

There are still problems, he said. More efforts should be made, including the building of more underground storage areas, for a better supply during slack seasons, and more vegetable shops should be set up.

CSO: 4020/23

## BRIEFS

NEGOTIATED PRICING LOWERS PRICES--Since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, food departments in all parts of the country have made remarked progress in promoting food grain and edible oil procurement and marketing at negotiated prices, while persisting in the premise of adhering to the policy of state monopoly for purchase and this was reported by the Zhongguo Caimao Bao. The country has, in the past 3 years, procured 48.6 billion jin of food grain and 1.21 billion jin of edible oil, marketed 27.3 billion jin of food grain and 0.95 billion jin of edible oil, all at negotiated prices. This has greatly helped to supplement the insufficient supply of food grain and edible oil monopolized by the state, enliven domestic markets, improve the people's livelihood, curb market prices for grain and oil and strike at speculation and profiteering activities. A survey of the country's 197 principal markets has indicated that the average price for the six staple food items of rice, wheat, maize, sorghum, soybean and potato in December 1981 dropped by 2.1 percent from that for the corresponding period in 1979, while the average price for peanut, rapeseed, sesame and cottonseed oils dropped by 9.3 percent. [Text] [OW060557 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 1 Nov 82]

JANUARY-AUGUST AFFORESTATION--Beijing, Nov 3 (XINHUA)--China afforested more than four million hectares and nursed 370,000 hectares of tree saplings in the January-August period this year, both exceeding the 1981 totals, according to the Ministry of Forestry. Since the government stressed afforestation last year, almost all able-bodied persons have participated in the campaign, including party and state leaders and pupils, the ministry said. More attention has been paid to scientific afforestation. Tree varieties which are fast-growing, widely adaptable and resistant to disease have been developed. Training courses, lectures, radio broadcasts and films have been used to publicize both the campaign and general forestry knowledge. The ministry said the survival rate now is higher than usual. For example, in a tree planting center in Beijing, more than 90 percent have survived this year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 3 Nov 82 OW]

CSO: 4020/23

## BRIEFS

CHUXIAN PREFECTURE BUMPER HARVESTS--Anhui Province's Chuxian Prefecture this year reaped bumper harvests of grain and oil-bearing crops with output topping last year by over 300 million jin and over 44 million jin respectively. As the end of October, the prefecture had sold to the state over 1.05 billion jin of grain, overfulfilling the state procurement plan by 100 percent and topping the same period of last year by over 430 million jin. Some 87.44 million jin of edible oil had been sold to the state, overfulfilling the state procurement plan by 25 percent and topping the same period of last year by 30.73 million jin. Tianchang County's total grain production this year reached 950 million jin, nearly 200 million jin more than last year. As of 27 October, the county had sold 270 million jin of grain to the state. [OW100453 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Oct 82]

FENGYANG COUNTY GRAIN--Fengyang County, Anhui, reaps another bumper harvest of grain this year. It is estimated that the county's grain output will total 701 million jin, a 10 percent increase over last year. It is also estimated that the county's total agricultural output value this year will exceed 210 million yuan. [OW051409 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Nov 82]

DINGYUAN COUNTY BUMPER HARVEST--This year is the fourth bumper harvest year for Anhui's Dingyuan County after implementing the production responsibility system. The county expects to produce 805.12 million jin of grain, 94.85 million jin of oil-bearing crops and more than 64,000 hogs, respectively topping 1981 by 7, 18 and 12 percent. [OW040111 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Nov 82]

CSO: 4007/44

## BEIJING MUNICIPALITY COMBATS ILLEGAL USE OF LAND

OW090017 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0032 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 8 Nov (XINHUA)--XINHUA reporter Tao Yuan reports that since February this year, Beijing Municipality has examined in an all-round manner the situation of the illegal seizure of land and vigorously combated the unhealthy trend of indiscriminately seizing and using arable land. In recent years, the situation of the indiscriminate seizure and use of land in suburban Beijing has been quite serious. According to statistics compiled by a department concerned from 1979 to the end of 1981, more than 1,600 units and 12,000 cadres and commune members had illegally occupied a total of 24,000 mu of land in suburban areas including nearly 8,000 mu of vegetable plots. This has seriously undermined Beijing's unified plan for construction and directly affected agricultural production in suburban Beijing as well as the city's vegetable supply and the livelihood of the masses.

In order to do a good job in implementing the unified plan to build the capital and resolutely curb this unhealthy trend, the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal people's government studied and decided to conduct a complete checkup of the illegal seizure of land in suburban areas. They also dispatched a Municipal CPC Committee secretary and a vice mayor to take the lead in conducting the checkup. In this connection, the municipal people's government has promulgated the "emergency notice on stopping the indiscriminate seizure and use of arable land and strengthening land management." The departments concerned in the city have set up a joint office to conduct the checkup and transferred more than 2,000 people from various groups to conduct checkups in various communes and production brigades.

The checkup work had already ended at the end of August. On the basis of the different situations of the illegal seizure of land, the departments concerned in the city have decided to declare null and void all "agreements" and "contracts" illicitly signed between those units that had illegally occupied the land and communes and brigades and to retrieve the seized land and confiscate the illegal profits. They have also decided to retrieve those illegally built houses and distribute them in a unified manner; and to unconditionally tear down all houses built in violation of the urban construction plan. They have also decided to return to the production brigades the seized arable land that is not being used or the surplus part of the seized arable land so that it can be used for farming.



the municipal government as well as the governments in various districts and counties are now seriously handling those cases involving the illegal seizure of land by units and individuals.

In order to consolidate their achievements in conducting the checkups, the municipality, districts and counties have set up and improved the land management organs and formulated the regulation on land management. The regulation stipulates: Henceforth, all units and individuals are not allowed to willfully seize land to build houses. They must adhere to the principle that a plan must be submitted before construction work can start and that no one is allowed to start building houses without a plan. In order to do a good job in formulating plans for the construction of villages and towns in rural areas and save even more arable land, the municipality, districts and counties have also trained more than 3,000 technicians for communes and brigades to build villages and towns in a planned manner.

CSO: 4007/44



BEIJING

BRIEFS

SELF-ENRICHMENT OF PEASANTS--Because of implementation of the various correct policies in the rural areas since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, some peasants in the localities have prospered. They have developed a diversified economy according to the party's policies and have thus increased income for themselves as well as for the state and the collectives. The prosperity of these peasants has enhanced our confidence in creating a new situation for agriculture and has promised high hopes for the rural areas. However, there are still some people who are muddled with leftist ideas. They have confounded prosperity with capitalism and are reluctant to break with the former practice of "sharing food from the same big pot." They have become accustomed to following the former practice and are envious of those peasants who have prospered through labor. They even go so far as to extort money from the well-off peasant households in the name of striking at economic crimes. Such acts have seriously dampened the peasants' enthusiasm for production. The party committee and the people's government of Laian County, Anhui Province, are correct in firmly and justly supporting the peasants' becoming well-off through labor, in protecting the well-to-do peasants' economic interests and in calling on other peasants to learn from them. Of course, we must also criticize and educate the handful of peasants who have impaired the interests of the state and the collectives by engaging in speculation, profiteering and smuggling activities and punish those who are found to have violated the law. [Text] [OW021829 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 30 Oct 82]

CSO: 4007/44

## NATIONAL MEETING ON AQUATICS BREEDING CLOSES

OW061220 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1632 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 Nov (XINHUA)--We should continue to emancipate our minds, adopt more flexible policies, realize the initiative of all concerned and make use of shallow water coastal areas and beaches to create a new situation in aquatics breeding. This is the demand set by the national meeting on aquatics breeding which closed in Fuzhou on 4 November.

China has a long coastline, many islets and vast shallow water coastal areas and beaches. More than 20 million mu of the coastal areas can be used for aquatics breeding. In the past, the development of aquatics breeding was slow due to "leftist" influence. Since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, many localities have adopted more flexible economic policies, taken some feasible measures to enliven the economy in fishing districts and thus quite rapidly developed the breeding of aquatics. Generally speaking, however, the utility ratio of China's shallow water coastal areas and beaches remains very low, currently as low as 10 percent. Our annual output of aquatic products is only a little over 450,000 tons, which is far from meeting the demands of our economic construction and the people's livelihood. The participants at the meeting studied central leading comrades' instructions on the development and use of resources in coastal and beach areas, and summed up and exchanged recent experience in aquatics breeding. They also discussed the aquatics breeding plan according to the objective of China's economic construction put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress and in light of the actual situation in aquatics breeding. They hold that China has great potential in aquatics breeding and can completely achieve the objective to quadruple the output before the end of this century.

In order to accomplish the plan, the meeting demanded: All localities should continue to eliminate "leftist" influence, overcome the fear to become successful and well-to-do, break with old conventions, adopt further flexible policies, realize the initiative of all concerned, and develop and use shallow water coastal areas and beaches to accelerate the development of aquatics breeding. The aquatic products, state farm and land reclamation, salt industry and water conservancy departments should break departmental barriers to jointly develop aquatics breeding. As the shallow water coastal areas and beaches belong to the state, all localities should allocate them to state enterprises, communes, production brigades and other collectives for use in a planned way. The

communes and production brigades with the necessary conditions may set aside certain "private beaches" for longterm use by some commune members. Fishery communes and production brigades should constantly improve the various forms of the responsibility system for aquatics breeding. Many jobs, such as breeding of shellfish and seaweed, requiring mainly manual labor, are suitable for family undertakings. We should boldly practice the system of fixing output quotas based on households or on individuals in order to bring into play the management ability of every family. The shallow water coastal areas and beaches which a collective temporarily has no ability to develop may also be allocated to individual commune members or associations of families. The collective may draw a certain percentage of the proceeds. Within the association, it is permissible to issue dividends according to shares, in addition to practicing the principle of to each according to his work.

The meeting held: We should also adopt more flexible policies concerning the purchase and marketing of aquatic products, clear the channel of commodity circulation, supply the market with more fresh and live aquatic products, increase production and promote sales both at home and abroad. Of the aquatics bred, all prawns should be sold to the state. Sea cucumbers, abalones, clams and the products of commodity bases built with state investment or assistance should be sold to the state according to quotas. Other aquatics bred, including the second-category products--surplus after fulfilling state purchase quotas--are at the disposal of the producers. We should encourage the producers to set up sales outlets in marketing areas and encourage the marketing agencies to buy goods directly from the producing areas. Cooperatives and individual traders are permitted to sell their commodities to distant areas or act as sales agents. We should make sure to increase the channels of circulation, reduce intermediate links in order to smooth commodity circulation, satisfy the demands of both the producers and the consumers and bring about still faster development of production.

The meeting was held by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery. The representatives of China's 10 coastal provinces, municipalities and autonomous region and the departments concerned attended the meeting.

1960 4007/44

## EMPHASIS IN AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION EXPLAINED

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 82 p 2

[Article: "New Development of Economic Diversification in Dingxi Prefecture. Selecting Only the Best for Support, Key Projects for Development, and Attention to Results"]

[Text] In the course of developing economic diversification, Dingxi Prefecture has emphasized results from investment and use of funds for new development of economic diversification. For the first half of this year, total earnings from economic diversification in the prefecture amounted to more than 2.5 million yuan or an average of 60 yuan per household, which was an increase over the same period last year.

This year, this prefecture used 760,000 yuan of the 1.4 million in repayable funds provided by the province for support of rural people's communes in its development of economic diversification. This was a more than 630,000 yuan increase over last year. In order to improve results from investment of the funds, before distributing targets, the prefecture repeatedly discussed with individual counties the major economic diversification projects to be designated for development, and gave priority support on the principle of selection of only the best for support and emphasis for development to projects that make the most of local advantages, conserve on investment of funds, and produce visible results rapidly. They used individual declarations and the signing of agreements for the release of investment funds to individual households on a one-time basis. In the course of supporting economically diversified production, prefecture and county economic diversification operating organizations and vocational departments concerned helped grassroots communes and brigades do three things as follows: First was expansion and renovation of economically diversified commodity bases. Except for the oil-bearing crop, medicinal materials, hemp, and vegetable bases in the prefecture, the development of which has been stabilized in recent years, this year chrysanthemum production bases were newly built at two places, and production bases for dried lily buds at Lintao and bailangua [4101 5695 3900] at Jingyuan were enlarged. Prefecture supply and marketing cooperatives selected from among the commodities they purchased 10 varieties to which they gave major support including sunflowers, hemp, red dates, chrysanthemums, almonds, plaiting straw, black melon seeds, tan sheep, and domestic rabbits for gradual construction of construction bases. Second was strict attention to "hot selling" goods. For products from which

earnings had been more than 1 million yuan over a 17 year period such as oil-bearing crops, dangshen (*Codonopsis pilosula*), Chinese angelica, black melon, hemp, melons and fruits, vegetables, monosodium glutamate, and coal, from production planning and action to production and marketing channels, stress was placed on administration and management, and improvement of benefits. They were principal products for development to increase commune member earnings.

Third was support for a large number of specialized households. Support funds were granted to specialized households and associations of households engaged in production who had signed economic diversification agreements. As of the present time, the number of specialized households in the prefecture using economic diversification investment funds to support development of planting, breeding, and processing is more than 6,000, an increase over last year by more than 5,700 households.

9432  
C20: 4007/6

## PROVINCE REPORTS SERIOUS DAMAGE TO STATE FOREST

HK040648 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Due to the ineffective work of local leading organs and the laissez-faire attitude of a few local cadres, very serious damage has been done to the Guangdong (Qinjinshan) state forestry farm within Ruyuan Yao Autonomous County. According to incomplete statistics, 62,400 mu of state forest on this farm have been cut down by the neighboring (Luoyang), (Longmen) and (Fucheng) communes. Some 3,200 mu of the farm have been completely levelled. Some of the felled timber has been shipped out by motor vehicles, and large amounts of state timber have been turned into private wealth. Some timber, which could not be shipped out, has piled up in great rotting heaps where it was felled.

The impossibility of curbing this shocking indiscriminate lumbering and speculation in timber is directly linked to the erroneous ideas, perfunctory performance of duties and even connivance of local party and government leaders. Certain leaders have regarded competing for land with and seizing timber from the state forestry farm as a way to get rich. Although certain leaders have criticized this in words, they have done nothing practical about it. After destruction of forest by the (Leixi) and (Dalian) production teams, the responsible persons concerned of the county government and the forestry farm were afraid to go and inspect the site. The same evening, the peasants again set out to cut down the trees. Afterwards 40 or 50 of them went every day, and they cut down 240 mu of forest in 4 days. No sanctions at all were taken against this total disregard for law and discipline.

A responsible person of the Provincial Forestry Department says: This area has suffered the worst forest destruction in Guangdong. People who have illegally cut down the trees and shipped away the timber are still quite brazenly at large.

CS0: 4007/44



# LATE-CROP HYBRID RICE FIELD MANAGEMENT DISCUSSED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Li Ye [2621 6851], Provincial Agricultural Department: "Late-Period Field Management in Late-Crop Hybrid Rice"]

[Text] The efficiency of photosynthesis in hybrid rice is rather high; the organic matter manufactured and stored in the early and intermediate periods of the late-crop hybrid rice growing is considerable; after the spikes of grain grow even, from stalks and leaf sheafs to spike sections, the amount of substance evolving is considerable. Consequently, after "white dew" (15th solar term), the crux for achieving high yield is to concentrate on late-period field management in growing hybrid rice, strive to grow spikes, and to increase grain kernel weight.

## Intermediate-Period Management

Hybrid rice in the intermediate period forms young spikes and finally unfolds three-bladed leaves; this determines the size of the spikes. In this period, it is only by both synthesizing protein to form new living bodies and storing up a certain amount of starch that there will be benefits to growth and development in the later stage. In this period we must concentrate on two management measures. First of all, we must keep and open high-yield drainage ditches, and then wait until the overall number of seedlings has reached about 200,000 before drying the fields. Drying the fields demands that the soil be moderately firm; when people walk into the fields mud must not stick to their feet; there must be some cracks in the soil all around the field; white roots must have increased; the seedlings must be healthy. After drying the fields, the highest number of seedlings is generally from 200,000 to 220,000; at most they should not exceed 250,000 in order to be beneficial to creating large spikes of grain and to raising the rate of spike formation. Next, fertilizer must be applied to the seedlings to increase the spike formation during tillering, to increase the number of stalks and grain husks for each spike of grain. Generally, applying fertilizer on the seedlings should be done when the seedlings are divided. If it is put on too soon, it will extend the plants' growing period, which will cause the plant sections to be stretched out, the leaves to be too wide and too long, and may lead to plant diseases and insect pests; all this is not beneficial to increasing output. If it is put on too late, it could

prevent the glume flowers from degenerating; and the results in increasing the yield will not be great. For concrete methods of application, one must look at the soil quality, the base fertilizer, the color of the seedlings, and then determine the amount in a given field. If the early-period fertilizer was not sufficient, there was too little tillering, and the color of the seedlings was too pale, then the application may be done earlier; each mu should have about 5 jin of urea applied. If the seedling color was proper, then nitrogenous fertilizer need not be applied; just a little phosphate fertilizer may be applied, in particular plant ash or baked earth. In this way we may make the stems grow sturdy and increase the fructification rate; this can also prevent disease and lodging.

#### Late-Period Management

From the time of heading to the time of ripening, this is the period when hybrid rice metabolism and reproduction take place as major functions. The nutrition organs basically stop growing, and a large part of the carbohydrates formed in the leaves by photosynthesis, as well as nutrients stored in the stems and leaf sheafs, are conveyed to the seeds to supply their being in the milk and fructifying. This is the critical period for determining the amount of seeds which will fructify and the weight of the seeds. Since hybrid rice has large spikes and many seeds, the capacity of the grain husks is great and the period of being in the milk is long. Thus, more nitrogen, phosphate, and potassium fertilizers are needed in this late period for hybrid rice than for conventional rice. According to what has been determined, after the hybrid rice spikes grow even, they still must absorb 24.6 percent of nitrogen, 28.7 percent of phosphate, and 19.2 percent of potassium of the amounts needed over the entire growing period. In this period, if not enough nutrients are furnished, the rice stems and leaves will wither early, and there will be no way for successful photosynthesis; nor will there be even more nutrients to the grain kernels. As a result, the fructification will not be good, the number of seeds will not increase, the weight per thousand seeds will decline, and output will be affected. However, if too much nitrogen fertilizer is applied, the plants will grow too densely and the lower leaves will not receive enough sunlight; the efficiency of photosynthesis will be low, the carbohydrate compounds will be reduced, and this will cause the plants to remain in the vegetative state with lowered fructification, more empty and blighted kernels, and low yields.

At this time, as regards cultivation techniques, we should continue to strengthen fertilizer and water management, so as to nourish the roots, protect the leaves, and guard plants against early withering and their remaining in a vegetative state. We must strive to raise the rate of fructification and increase the weight per thousand. In order to raise the effectiveness of fertilizer and prevent applying too much, one can apply fertilizer away from the roots with a top application, (that is, spray it on the leaves). The method is: 1) from the time when the leaf tips are half out (that is, the period of meiosis) to their being heading, for each mu each time 2 jin of urea should be used; 100 to 150 jin of water should be sprayed, with sprayings coming 3 to 5 days apart; this should be



done three consecutive times. 2) Or for each mu 2 to 3 jin of calcium phosphate may be used. The evening before the spraying, first use human urine to soak the earth; the next early morning, thoroughly mix one jin of urea with 150 jin of water, using a cloth filter to rid foreign objects, and then undertake the spraying. 3) Or for each mu one can use one-half jin of potassium bi-phosphate and spray 100 to 120 jin of water. Two sprayings should be done in a week or 10 days. When making a top application away from the roots, the work should be done early in the morning when dew is on the ground, or towards evening. This will enable the solution to stay on the leaves a rather long time, which will help absorption.

Late-crop hybrid rice, when it is heading and flowering, absorbs a rather large amount of water and is rather sensitive towards fertilizer and water reaction. If the supply of water in the field is not sufficient, this will delay the heading and become uneven. Especially if the climate at this time is hot and dry for the most part, it is easy for the pollen not to develop and the vitality of the stigma will decline, which will affect fructification. Therefore, at this time by maintaining thin layers of water, we can satisfy the demands of the rice during heading and flowering, further regulate immediate climatic conditions in the fields and narrow the temperature differences; all this is beneficial to spikes coming out evenly and to increasing the rate of fructification. After the Autumnal Equinox (16th solar term), the temperatures gradually decline. If there is a "cold dew wind", we should irrigate with deep water to protect the seedlings in order to overcome damage due to low temperatures and to reduce loss. During the milking period, we should undertake intermittent irrigation. After irrigation, we should let the water naturally sink in and the field dry. We should normally keep the field moist; generally, after giving it a soaking one day, we should allow 3 or 4 days for the water to drain off and dry up. This should be done right up until the rice spikes start to reach yellow maturity.

Apart from this, because hybrid rice uses mainly the tillering spikes, its maturing period is uneven. We must not harvest too early if we are to increase yields. Based on an experiment undertaken last year by the Wengyuan County Agricultural Science Station, hybrid rice variety Shanyu No. 6 was harvested 45 days, instead of 30 days, after the heading. As a result, there was an output increase of more than 40 jin per mu. The reason for the increased yield was that green seeds were reduced and the fructification rate and weight per thousand seeds was raised. But in delaying the harvest time, we must not stop watering too soon during the late period. Only in this way can we achieve good results in increasing yields.

6722

CSO: 4007/17

## COMMENTARY URGES PROTECTION OF FORESTS

HK021403 Nanning Guangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Excerpts] GUANGXI RIBAO publishes today a commentary entitled: Never Again Do Anything That Will Leave a Legacy of Trouble to Our Descendants. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council have issued an emergency directive on forbidding excessive lumbering. Developing and protecting forests is a major issue that is directly related to the basic interests of the people of all nationalities.

The commentary says that the leading groups in Jinxiu, Ziyuan, Yongning, Longan and other counties and autonomous counties clearly realize the importance of and have adopted a resolute attitude towards this issue. During the past year, they have adopted vigorous measures, done a large amount of work and thus have almost put an end to the malpractice of excessive lumbering.

On the other hand, there are also some areas where the malpractice of destroying forests tends to get even more serious instead of being stopped. The leading cadres in these areas even think that this is a way for the masses to become rich. They adopt an indulgent and overlenient attitude toward the malpractice of destroying forests. As a result, they have provided the small number of criminals with an opportunity to illegally destroy forests. Thus, some of the forest resources which have been developed through decades and even a century of hard efforts have been destroyed in a very short time. This is deeply distressing.

The commentary says that we should not turn a blind eye to the serious situation of destroying forests, nor should we be indulgent toward the criminal activities of excessive lumbering or be hesitant or irresolute in punishing cases of such activities. We should be courageous and resolute and adopt prompt and vigorous measures to conscientiously implement the spirit of the emergency directive and put an end to this malpractice. We should set a deadline for handling the cases of destroying forests that have occurred in the past and mete out appropriate punishments of fines and imprisonment. We should make people understand that excessive lumbering is an act of robbing the state of its property and is harmful to our own long-term fundamental interests. Today we should regard developing and protecting forests as one of the important tasks in building socialist material and spiritual civilization. We should make great efforts to develop and protect forests in order to benefit the people. We should never again do anything that may destroy our forests and harm the interests of our descendants.

PROVINCIAL TELEPHONE MEETING ON PROTECTING FORESTS

HK021401 Nanning Guangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Excerpts] According to GUANGXI RIBAO, the party committees and people's governments at all levels should promptly go into action and regard the implementation of the emergency directive on prohibiting excessive lumbering in our forests--shortened to emergency directive--which was issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on 20 October, as a major task that we should pay attention to, and should adopt vigorous measures in order to put an end to the malpractices of excessive lumbering, thus making contributions to protecting forests and developing forestry. This is the demand that was raised at the emergency telephone meeting on the implementation of the emergency directive that was convened by the Regional CPC Committee and the regional people's government yesterday afternoon.

Among the participants of the meeting were Xiao Han, secretary of the Regional CPC Committee; (Liu Yisheng), a member of the Regional CPC Committee Standing Committee; Shi Qingsheng and Li Lin, vice chairmen of the regional people's government; and the responsible comrades of the relevant regional departments. Comrade Liu Yisheng presided over the meeting and read to the meeting the Regional CPC Committee's and people's government's circular dated 31 October on the resolute implementation of the emergency directive. Comrades Xiao Han and Li Lin spoke at the meeting.

The meeting held that in the past the various localities in our region have done a lot of work in order to put an end to the malpractice of excessive lumbering. Yongning, Jinxiu, Xiuan, Longan and other counties and autonomous counties have almost put an end to the malpractice of excessive lumbering since the beginning of this year, because the leading groups in these counties have adopted a clear-cut stand on and a resolute attitude toward this problem, had the courage to pay attention to and deal with it and adopted vigorous measures to do so. What they have done is a lesson worth learning for other counties. However, judging by the whole situation in our region, we have not yet solved the problem of the destruction of forests. On the contrary, this destruction has tended to get worse recently. Forests in many state-run tree-farms have continued to be destroyed and excessive lumbering has been common practice in many forests owned collectively by communes and brigades. Many collectively-owned forests have been divided up and cut down. Some of the trees that protect

water resources and some science and protective forests have also been seriously damaged. This is a problem we should pay great attention to. Otherwise, we will incur even greater and irretrievable losses.

The meeting first of all called on party and government leaders at all levels to conscientiously study the emergency directive. These leaders should study the contradictions in the light of their local conditions in order to make clear the actual causes for the destruction of forests. They should conscientiously overcome the erroneous idea that makes them flinch at dealing with these malpractices and their onesided mass viewpoint. They should heighten their consciousness and sense of responsibility in implementing the emergency directive and strengthening the work of protecting forests.

They should carry out vigorous propaganda activities to publicize the emergency directive deeply and in a widespread manner in rural communes, enterprises, institutions, schools and PLA units.

2. In those counties where the malpractices of destroying forests still occur, the party and government leaders there should form a number of strong work teams and personally lead these teams to go to where these malpractices have occurred and investigate the cases one by one. They should set a deadline for putting an end to and dealing with these malpractices.

Special attention should be paid to serious cases of destroying forests. We should speed up our investigation of these cases and mete out prompt and severe punishment. The discipline inspection committees at all levels, the public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts and the departments of industrial and commercial administration and of forestry should closely cooperate in doing this work satisfactorily. The county party committee secretaries, magistrate and responsible comrades in relevant departments will be held responsible if they fail to conscientiously propagate or implement the emergency directive or fail to put an end to and punish the malpractice of destroying forests.

3. We should continue to pay close attention to the implementation of the responsibility system geared to forestry.

4. The autumn and winter dry season has already begun. All areas should strengthen their fire prevention command and cooperation.

CS0: 4007/44

# GUIZHOU CURBS INDISCRIMINATE FELLING OF TREES

HK041050 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Summary] On the evening of 2 November, the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee and provincial government held a telephone conference calling for the implementation of the urgent instructions given by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council concerning the curbing of the indiscriminate felling of trees.

The conference pointed out that at present the unhealthy trend of the indiscriminate felling of trees still exists and has reappeared in some localities. There are four reasons for not being able to curb the indiscriminate felling of trees: 1) Party and government organs concerned do not clearly understand the seriousness of the indiscriminate felling of trees and the destruction of forests and the importance of protecting forests. They turn a blind eye to serious phenomena in this regard and wink at and shield criminals who illegally destroy forests. They even take the lead in indiscriminately felling trees or instruct others to do so. 2) Relevant laws are ignored or are not strictly enforced. 3) Some problems remain unsolved in fulfilling the "three fixed quotas." 4) Forestry management is lagging behind.

"The Provincial CPC Committee and government put forth six points for implementing the urgent instructions given by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council: 1. We must make great efforts to publicize and deeply study these instructions. All counties must send these instructions, in the form of a notice, to each production team and make use of all propaganda tools available to publicize these instructions among the masses so that everybody knows about them.

"2. All prefectural, autonomous prefectural, municipal and county CPC committees and governments must carry out a comprehensive analysis of the situation regarding the indiscriminate felling of trees in their respective localities and arrange the problems according to the order of seriousness. Emphasis of our work should be laid on counties, districts and communes where the practice of indiscriminately felling trees has lasted for a long time or where the unhealthy trend of indiscriminately felling trees reappears. Local CPC committees and governments concerned should be asked to take resolute measures to curb this trend within a certain time limit.

"3. In localities where the indiscriminate felling of trees is serious, we must sternly and quickly handle some serious and typical cases and make public the results in handling such cases in order to warn others who may commit the same offense.

"4. We must strengthen management of lumbering and the transportation of timber.

"5. According to the requirements in the minutes of the provincial forestry conference, leading cadres of the CPC committees and governments at all levels must lead work groups to rural areas to fulfill the task of the three fixed quotas in forestry work by the end of this year.

"6. All localities must make telephone reports to the provincial agricultural department every Friday on the situation in implementing the urgent instructions of the CPC Central Committee and make a written report to the Provincial CPC Committee and provincial government before 15 December."

CSO: 4007/44



PROVINCE URGES HALT TO RECKLESS TREE CUTTING

SK040433 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Excerpts] On the evening of 3 November, the Provincial CPC Committee and government held a telephone conference to relay and implement an emergency directive made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on forbidding reckless tree-felling.

The conference called on party committees and governments at all levels throughout the province and all departments concerned to take immediate action to study, publicize and implement the emergency directive and resolutely to forbid the unhealthy trend of recklessly felling trees, with a view to protecting forest reserves.

Chen Jianfei, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and deputy governor, spoke at the conference.

Chen Jianfei said: First, we should widely publicize the emergency directive in order to make it known to every household and to everyone. Efforts should be made to whip up public opinion to forbid felling trees at random. We must resolutely deal blows at those who disrupt forests.

Second, we should strengthen our leadership in line with demands of the emergency directive. Party committees and governments at all levels should place forest-protection work on the major work schedule and resolutely eliminate the erroneous tendency that exists in some localities, where people recklessly fell trees and middle-level officials and even higher-level officials take no notice of it. All forestry administrative bureaus should closely cooperate with localities to enthusiastically handle cases of destructive tree-felling.

Third, we should conduct trial inspections of forests and seriously deal with cases of denuding.

Comrade Chen Jianfei said: While implementing the emergency directive on forbidding reckless tree-felling, we should be fair in meting out rewards or punishments. We should commend and give awards to those advanced collectives and individuals that gain merits in protecting forests. Those who damage forests should be dealt with seriously and without overlenient treatment. Confiscate the illegally felled wood. We should impose fines on those who

cause losses by felling trees and punish those who should be punished. Investigate those who are responsible for criminal cases and punish them according to the law. Those higher-level officials who intentionally harbour evildoers or cover up evil deeds should be punished for their irresponsibility. Those cadres at forestry departments who knowingly violate the law should seriously be punished. We should select some typical cases and deal with them urgently so as to completely get rid of the unhealthy trend of denuding forests.

CSO: 4007/44



## CPC DEMANDS CURB IN 'INDISCRIMINATE' TREE FELLING

HK010345 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] The preparatory group of the Provincial CPC Committee's Discipline Inspection Committee issued an urgent circular on 28 October, demanding that party discipline inspection departments at all levels immediately put into effect the urgent instruction on curbing indiscriminate tree felling issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and take resolute measures to guarantee the implementation of state's laws and decrees concerning protecting forests.

The circular said: At present, party organizations and governments in some localities do not realize the importance of protecting forests and developing forestry, and fail to stop illegal forest damaging activities or even let these illegal activities go unchecked. As a result, this evil trend has run rampant and has directly harmed the fundamental interests of the state and the people. Party discipline inspection departments at all levels must help governments and relevant departments to seriously inspect the implementation of the state's laws and decrees concerning the protection of forest resources. It is necessary to immediately investigate and deal with the exposed illegal cases of indiscriminately felling trees. It is necessary to coordinate with judicial departments to deal lawbreakers head-on-blows. Lawbreakers, no matter who they are, even if they are party members or cadres, should be subject to the same punishments. Nobody is allowed to harbor them or seek excuses to prevent them from being punished.

The circular stressed: As for the places where forests have been seriously damaged, it is necessary to coordinate with public security and judicial departments to seize hold of a few typical cases, thoroughly investigate them and deal with them publicly and strictly according to laws of the state and discipline of the party as soon as possible so as to deter other lawbreakers and educate cadres and the masses and to effectively stop the spread of this evil trend.

CSO: 4007/44

## LEADERSHIP IS KEY TO DEVELOPING FORESTRY

HK030953 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Summary] "The decision of the Party Central Committee and the State Council on determining the ownership of hills and trees, delimiting the boundaries of privately owned hills and determining the system of production responsibility in forestry is a fundamental measure in protecting forests and developing forestry. It is also an important component part of production reform in rural areas of China. To do a good job in the three-fixes for forestry by determining the ownership of hills and trees and the number of people engaged in forestry is an important way of vigorously developing forestry and creating a new situation in the field of forestry."

Our experiences in the past 12 months or so have proved that by implementing the three-fixes in forestry, we not only effectively prevent damage to forests but also fully arouse the initiative of the masses of commune members in planting trees. But there are some localities that have not taken the work of forestry seriously. After making experiments, they failed to popularize the results throughout the entire area. Some people regarded the three-fixes for forestry as issuing a certificate of forest ownership and did not propagate the policies and mobilize the masses.

"We must be aware that due to the influence of leftist ideas, there was rigid monopolization and unstable policies. The ownership of forests changed all the time and there were constant disputes. Particularly after establishing the responsibility system in agricultural production, if the ownership of forests and hills, and the responsibility system, are not determined, it will not only restrict the initiative of the masses in developing forestry but forest destruction will also occur. As a matter of fact, trouble and disorder emerge when you are afraid of them."

The purpose of carrying out the three-fixes is to bring order out of chaos and vigorously develop forestry. Only when this work is done earnestly can we enjoy long-term stability, carry on ordered agricultural production and fully arouse the initiative of the state, collective and commune members. The key to developing forestry is leadership. The Party Central Committee expects that the whole country will finish the work of three-fixes in forestry by the end of this winter and the beginning of next spring. Time is pressing and the tasks are arduous. Party Committees and government at all levels should earnestly give this work top priority and do it well in order to make contributions toward creating a new situation in the field of forestry.

CSO: 4007/44

HENAN

BRIEFS

GRAIN PRODUCTION--Zhengzhou, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--Zhoukou Prefecture, Henan, in 1982 produced 3.27 billion jin of summer grain and 2.2 billion jin of autumn grain. [OW102222 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0759 GMT 28 Oct 82]

CSO: 4007/44

## LEADERS DISCUSS AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

HK040759 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Excerpts] From 21-28 October, the Provincial Scientific and Technological Commission and Agricultural Commission jointly held a meeting on work regarding counties engaged in agricultural scientific comprehensive experiments. The meeting summed up and exchanged experiences and discussed the future orientation of the development in comprehensive agricultural experimental work. Han Ningfu, second secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, stressed in his speech at the meeting: In order to double agricultural production, apart from firmly implementing the policies of the Party Central Committee on agricultural development, we must rely on scientific and technical progress, which serves as one of the important pillars. We must fully enhance the creative role of science and technology in the production field and make use of it to reform and develop agriculture.

Referring to party leadership over comprehensive agricultural scientific experimentation, Han Ningfu added: To run comprehensive experimentation well is an undertaking that promotes work as a whole, therefore, it belongs to the cause of the whole party, and on no account does it pertain to any single department. Party committees at all levels must run well the counties devoted to comprehensive agricultural experimentation, consider this as a glorious task that history has entrusted to us, and concentrate appropriate leadership force and technical strength for comprehensive experimentation.

Comrade Huang Zhizhen, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and acting governor, put forward four demands on the nine counties engaged in agricultural scientific comprehensive experiments:

1. Lay a still better foundation for all-round development in agricultural production. After several years of efforts, your hills should be greener, your crops growing better, your roads smoother, your water clearer, and your people with more spirit, compared with other places.
2. Develop new experiences in agricultural scientific research, especially in comprehensive research.
3. Gradually build an agricultural scientific and technical force rooted in the localities when cultivating talented agricultural scientists and technicians.
4. Gradually form an agricultural scientific research system suited to local conditions and serving agricultural production in the particular county.

CSO: 4007/44

HUBEI

BRIEFS

JINGMEN COUNTY GRAIN OUTPUT--Hubei's Jingmen County reaped bumper grain harvest this year despite severe drought and other natural calamities. By 31 October it had procured 570 million jin of marketable grains, twice as much as that of last year. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 4 Nov 82]

CSO: 4007/44

## YUEYANG PREFECTURE INCREASES GRAIN OUTPUT, COMMUNE MEMBERS' INCOME

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Sep 82 p 1

[Report: "Yueyang Prefecture Collective, Individual Households Enthusiastic In Increasing Grain Output and Developing Diversified Economy"]

[Text] Hunan Province's Yueyang Prefecture has continually eliminated "leftist" influence and striven to invigorate its economy. This year, in agricultural production, there appeared the lively situation of "the collective and the individual striving together."

First, the masses have put even more trust in the system of responsibility and even more diligence in production. Last year in Yueyang Prefecture, 99.3 percent of the production teams carried out the responsibility of large-scale contracting work. At the beginning of this year, the Prefecture had organized more than 23,000 cadres at the prefecture, county, commune, and brigade levels, spent 2 months to proclaim the spirit of the Central Committee documents, and signed economic contracts. They did well in resolving the problems of the fear of change in the thinking of the masses and cadres and the confusion in work, thus restored the confidence of the masses. Commune member Yuan Youjun [5913 2589 7786], of the Anshan Brigade, Yuchi Commune in Guluo County, wrote an antithetical couplet: "Last year everyone was worried and concerned and still had ample food to eat; this year everyone, feeling secure, had a free hand in his work; there must be a surplus of grain." The horizontal inscription of the couplet was: "Have confidence in the people." This year, the commune members applied more fertilizer in the fields which resulted in effective growing, acquired more medium- and small-size farm tools, undertook more capital construction on the farmland, and accepted contracts to grow more cash crops over a number of years.

Second, the winter grain and early rice output increased season after season and the prospects for late rice and fall hybrid rice are very good. This year, Yueyang Prefecture's total output of spring grain was 85.21 million jin, which is an increase of 26.07 million jin, or 44 percent over last year's. On the basis of two consecutive years' output increase the early rice output increased again by 150 million, with the total output breaking 2 billion jin record and per-unit yield reaching 700 jin.

Third, there are more diversified economic projects with increased output and good results. In Yueyang Prefecture, the seven staple items with a yearly output value of more than 10 million yuan--cotton, oil, tea, sugarcane, reed, pigs, and fish--all showed new development; the countryside processing industry, handicrafts enterprise, and commune household sideline production also developed rather rapidly.

Fourth, specialized households and priority-project households continually emerged, creating a new agricultural "three highs". This year Yueyang Prefecture has 84,600 newly developed specialized households and priority-project households, an increase of 31,000 households over the last year. These households generally only till grain ration fields, using their energies principally to engage in certain kinds of diversified production. Their labor productivity rate is high, the commodities rate is high, and the economic benefits are high. Commune member Li Duqing [2621 4648 3237], of the Zhongwu Team, Yongan Brigade in Pingjiang County, has a family of six persons, of which 2.5 take part in the labor force. He has 9 mu of fields under the assignment system of responsibility and 310 ducks and 18 pigs to raise. At the beginning of the year, he signed three individual contracts with the meat and grain distribution stations to sell to the state "one ton of meat, two tons of eggs and three tons of grain." By the end of July, he had already sold 1,260 jin of live hogs, 2,400 jin of fresh eggs, and 4,900 jin of grain; for the entire year the income per capita could reach 1,100 yuan. In the No. 5 Production Team of the Decai Brigade in the Jingshan Commune, Huarong County, there are 15 households which total 70 persons. This year the team has 190,000 jin of one-season early rice output, an increase of 30,000 jin over the last year, with a projected total grain output for the entire year reaching 360,000 jin, which would be an increase of 70,000 jin over the last year. This year the entire team may sell to the state 240,000 jin of grain, which would amount to 16,000 jin per household or 3,200 jin per capita. As a result, the team's production has developed and their lives have improved. Five households in the team have built new houses, and nine households have got enough money to buy washing machines and colored television sets. They are just now selecting well-known brands to buy. Recently, five persons wrote applications for joining the party; and five young persons applied to join the Youth League.

6727

CSO: 4007/17



## ECONOMIC POLICIES IN MOUNTAIN AREAS RELAXED

HK021402 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] The Xiangxi Tujia-Miao Autonomous Prefectural CPC Committee held an enlarged meeting 10-26 October. With earnest study of the 12th Party Congress documents, the meeting decided to further relax policies of developing the rural economy in mountain areas in accordance with the specific circumstances in Xiangxi and worked out some new rules and regulations.

Since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, great changes have taken place in the rural areas of Xiangxi Tujia-Miao Autonomous Prefecture. Peasants have received an average yearly net income of more than 30 yuan instead of 50 yuan or so. A group of production teams which lagged behind and poor households no longer require state supplementary grain and relief funds. Some peasant families have become households with 10,000 yuan in bank savings.

At the enlarged meeting of the Prefectural CPC Committee, participants studied the 12th Party Congress documents and held brisk discussions in connection with these changes. Many comrades held that in order to achieve the magnificent goal set forth by the 12th Party Congress and to raise the people's livelihood in Xiangxi to a comparatively well-off level by the end of this century, we must further emancipate the mind and appropriately soften the rural economic policies in accordance with the actual situation in the autonomous prefecture so that the natural resources in mountainous areas can be properly exploited and utilized.

Through discussions, the Prefectural CPC Committee decided to adopt the following measures: 1. Due to the lower level of productive forces, it is necessary to follow the principle of relying mainly on individuals in promoting diversification, with signing contracts with specialized collectives playing a supplementary role. The state should give material, financial and technical support to individual commune members in developing crop cultivation and stock breeding. Production teams should hand over scattered or small hillside plots to commune members for tree planting and promoting diversified undertakings. Individuals can possess whatever they grow on these plots without any conditions attached. Some trees and fruit trees from which profits have been derived or are going to be derived can be assigned to each household under contracts, sharing out profits by proportion.

2. In order to speed up the pace of developing forestry in mountainous areas, it is necessary to assign hilly land to each household for tree planting and protecting forests. When the assignment is made, ownership of mountains remains unchanged and afforestation will still be developed according to unified plans. Profits of existing trees can be shared out in proportion, but the income of newly planted trees will belong to the households which are assigned hilly land for tree planting and protecting forests. When mountainous areas are assigned to each household, if the peasant households fail within a stated time to plant trees or develop diversified undertakings on the divided private hill land or the land that they are held responsible for, then this land must be returned and given to others.

3. Collective draught cattle and farm tools can be offered to the peasant households at a discount. Other public properties of production teams which lie idle or are inconvenient to be used by each household, can also be offered to commune members at a discount so as to avoid unnecessary losses.

These new rules and regulations have already been approved by the Provincial CPC Committee and will come into effect immediately.

CSO: 4007/44

## BRIEFS

MEETING ON CURBING FOREST DESTRUCTION--The Hunan Provincial CPC Committee and people's government held a telephone conference on the evening of 3 November, which demanded that the province seriously implement the recent urgent instructions of the Central Committee and State Council on curbing indiscriminate lumbering and resolutely arrest the sinister practice of destroying the forests. The meeting pointed out: The urgent instruction of the Central Committee and State Council is an important policy decision on protecting the forests and developing forestry. It is a powerful weapon for applying law to regulate the forests and revive forestry. The party committees and government at all levels must extensively publicize and resolutely implement this instruction with a high degree of political responsibility. We must seriously and strictly investigate and deal with cases of illegal forest destruction, further strengthen leadership, implement the forestry policies, and fully mobilize the masses' enthusiasm to plant trees and protect the forests. Zhang Wengang, member of the Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee and vice governor, presided at the meeting. (Xu Jie), director of the Provincial Agricultural Committee, made a speech. [Text] [HK040425 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 3 Nov 82]

CSO: 4007/44

## BRIEFS

NANTONG PREFECTURE AGRICULTURAL HARVEST--Nanjing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--Jiangsu's Nantong has reaped a bumper cotton harvest this year. The annual total output of ginned cotton is estimated to exceed 3.4 million dan, about 500,000 dan more than last year. As of 15 October, the prefecture had sold 1.04 million dan of ginned cotton, double that of the same period last year. The prefecture planted more than 2.8 million mu of cotton this year. This year the prefecture's annual total grain output will reach a historical high of 4.5 million jin, nearly 300 million jin more than last year. From January to September, the number of hogs, rabbit fur and poultry procured by the prefecture topped the same period last year by 30, 300 and 40 percent respectively. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 25 Oct 82]

ZHENJIANG AGRICULTURAL CROPS--As of 28 October, Zhenjiang Prefecture completed sowing of 3 million mu of crops, including wheat, barley and rape. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Nov 82]

CSO: 4007/44

## BRIEFS

DUCHANG COUNTY PROCUREMENT TASKS--Jiangxi's Duchang County has fulfilled the annual procurement plans for grain, edible oil, cotton and hogs 2 months ahead of schedule. By the end of September, grain and oil procured were 105.7 percent and 122.5 percent of the annual targets, respectively. This year's production of grain and oil increased by 42.6 and 46.8 percent respectively over last year's figures. By the end of October, the county had fulfilled the procurement plans of 6,400 hogs and 5,900 dan of cotton. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Nov 82]

YUGAN COUNTY AUTUMN HARVEST--By the end of October, Jiangxi's Yugan County had fulfilled 80 and 87 percent respectively of its autumn harvest plan and its winter sowing plan. To ensure the completion of autumn harvest plan before the beginning of winter [the 19th solar term] the County CPC Committee and people's government have checked on the growth of its 540,000 mu late rice fields and more than 30,000 mu autumn-ripening crops, and the planting of 690,000 mu of winter crops. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Nov 82]

NANCHANG COUNTY BUMPER HARVEST--Jiangxi's Nanchang County has reaped a good harvest of late rice. Annual grain production exceeds 1.21 billion jin, topping last year's figure by 22.4 percent. This year's early rice output exceeded 610 million jin and the output from the county's 1 million mu late rice fields hit a new record of 602 million jin. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Nov 82]

GAOAN COUNTY GRAIN OUTPUT--Jiangxi's Gaoan County reports all-round increases in agricultural production this year. The county's grain output was 100 million jin more than that of last year, an increase of 17.8 percent. Its cotton output rose 51.7 percent. The county provided the state with 250 million jin of marketable grains, 6 million jin of vegetable oil and 50,000 dan of ginned cotton. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Nov 82]

CSO: 4007/44

## BRIEFS

EARLY MEASURES FOR 1983 FARMING--This year most communes and brigades across the province were afflicted with a severe drought, which resulted in a reduction in the flow capacity of rivers. The storage capacity of some large- and medium-sized reservoirs for irrigation showed an over 60 percent decrease over that of the corresponding 1981 period. Most reservoirs are stagnant. Most small-sized reservoirs have dried up. If there is no heavy rain and snow in the coming winter and spring, paddy fields will be severely deficient in water supply next year. So communes and brigades engaged in paddy field crops should mobilize the masses at an early date to build irrigation works. Measures should be taken to store up water for irrigation, dig and repair motor-pumped wells and big wells and to retain as much water as possible by means of packing so as to compensate for the losses caused by the drought in spring. This year's drought resulted in a reduction of seed fields output. Some communes and brigades do not have sufficient seeds; therefore, efforts should be made to inspect, arrange and prepare for seeds at an early date. [Excerpt] [SK301302 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Oct 82]

CSO: 4007/44

# CONFERENCE ON STOPPING RECKLESS LUMBERING

SK041059 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Excerpts] On the evening of 1 November, the Regional CPC Committee and government held a regional telephone conference on implementing the emergency directive of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on forbidding reckless lumbering. The conference called on all localities to swing into action to resolutely stop the evil trend of recklessly felling trees. It relayed the emergency directive of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and Premier Zhao Ziyang's speech on stopping reckless tree cutting and occupation of cultivated land.

Since 1979, when the region began to implement the State Council's notice on protecting forests and forbidding reckless felling, it has done a great amount of work to protect and develop forestry. After affirming our achievements, the conference noted: Since last spring, the evil trend of arbitrary lumbering has begun to rise again. In a few areas illegal cutting of shelterbelts around railways, highways and farmlands and other trees is very serious. Such incidents as gathering people in a mob to seize timber continue.

According to incomplete statistics compiled by the end of August, 1,260 cases of destruction of forests occurred throughout the region, damaging 74,200 mu of forests. Some of these cases were very serious and caused tremendous losses. Some league, municipal, banner and county leaders were weak in handling such cases. They tolerated or even hid them, so they remained unsolved for a long time. In view of the situation, the Regional CPC Committee and government urged:

1. Party committees and governments at all levels should regard stopping the destruction of forests as a task of great importance and should make it clear to everyone that the destruction of forests, whatever the reason, is a crime. Judicial departments should handle such crimes sternly and promptly so as to stop the evil trend resolutely.

2. Banners and counties that have forests should adopt firm measures to stop reckless felling within certain periods. In areas that have done a poor job in stopping reckless felling, secretaries of banner or county party committees and banner or county heads should be held responsible.



3. All leagues, municipalities, banners and counties should closely attend to and complete the forest survey no later than the coming winter or spring.

4. Protection and management of forests should be attended to at all times. If the destruction of forests begins, we should take timely measures to stop it. We must never be soft-hearted and tolerate it. We should educate the masses of cadres and people to attain prosperity through diligent labor, through afforestation instead of enjoying the fruits of others' work by felling trees.

5. On every Saturday all leagues and municipalities should report to the regional office in charge of implementing the CPC Central Committee and the State Council's emergency directive on how their cadres are implementing it. Leagues, municipalities and the Yakeshi Forestry Administrative Bureau should submit their reports on the implementation of the emergency directive in mid-December.

Shi Guanghua, vice chairman of the regional government, chaired the conference. Kong Fei, secretary of the Regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional government, spoke. Attending were responsible comrades of the regional military district, CPC Committee, Planning Commission, procuratorate, higher people's court, Public Security Bureau, Civil Affairs Bureau and Forestry Bureau.

CSO: 4007/44

## NEI MONGGOL URGES STATE FARMS' CONSOLIDATION

SK230645 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] According to our sources, the Nei Monggol autonomous regional work conference on consolidating state agricultural and livestock farms concluded on 22 October. Resolutions adopted at the conference are to consolidate the state agricultural and livestock farms across the region in an all-round way, to rapidly upgrade economic results among all agricultural reclamation enterprises, to advance the enterprise managerial standard to new heights and to devise new ways to vigorously develop agricultural reclamation enterprises to make still greater contributions to the country.

Since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the state agricultural and livestock farms across the region have scored marked achievements in production. Based on calculations of output value and output of major farm and sideline products, their per capita labor productivity and their market rate of major farm and sideline products are higher than the average for regional agricultural and livestock products. Peasants in the state farms across the region, who account for about 2 percent of the total regional agropopulation, handed over marketable grains to the state accounting for over 10 percent of the total regional figure. However, some major economic and technical indices among the state agricultural and livestock farms have not reached the most advanced levels. Though some of them have reduced their losses year after year, as of now they still cannot [rid] themselves of the label of deficit enterprises.

At the conference, participants contended that, to bring about a rapid change among the state agricultural and livestock farms across the region, our current major tasks should be to do a good job in consolidating the enterprises, to tap enterprises' latent power and to upgrade economic returns. So they thoroughly and painstakingly discussed the importance and contents of consolidation work, targets that will be fulfilled in the days to come and methods and steps for carrying out enterprise consolidation.

The conference decided, taking the 12th CPC Congress guidelines as a guide, to consolidate the state agricultural and livestock farms across the region in an all-round way in the next 2 to 3 years. In consolidating these farms, efforts should be made to do a good job in building leading bodies and the staff and worker contingent and to upgrade enterprise managerial standards to

build as soon as possible the state agricultural and livestock farms into major marketable grain, meat animal, animal by-product, and fine-strain animal bases in the region in an effort to play leading and model roles in the program of modernizing the agriculture.

During the conference, Shi Guanghua, vice chairman of the regional people's government, delivered a speech in which he stated: It is imperative to consolidate or improve organizations. Both administrative and economic organizations should be consolidated. This is the state's major policy. Our region is somewhat late in consolidating the state agricultural and livestock farms. Therefore, we should make all-out efforts to quicken our step and catch up with the advanced as soon as possible. Comrade Shi Guanghua stressed that, in conducting enterprise consolidation, we should take the work to invigorate enterprises as our central task and concentrate on invigorating enterprises so as to enliven the economy as a whole. In conducting enterprise consolidation, we should continuously eliminate the leftist influence, enhance the party's leadership over the work in a down-to-earth manner and uphold the principle of setting forth a high standard and imposing strict demands. We should implement these three policies by consolidating enterprises so as to be up to the standard of "six-good" enterprises, and follow the 12th CPC Congress guidelines in a down-to-earth manner so as to conduct our work successfully.

CSO: 4007/44

## BAI JINIAN REPORTS ON PROVINCE'S AGRICULTURE

HK040715 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Excerpt] At the 17th meeting of the 5th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, Provincial Vice Governor Bai Jinian delivered a speech on agriculture. He said: The situation concerning agricultural production in our province is very good. Bumper harvests of grain have been gathered, cotton production increased by a big margin and there have been new developments in diversification. Everywhere the countryside is permeated with vigor. The situation is the best since the agricultural cooperation movement.

He said: With the sustained and steady growth of grain production, the total output of summer harvesting grain this year throughout the province was a record 8,860 million jin, or 9.4 percent more than the bumper harvest year of 1979. The output of autumn grain also increased by 19 percent more than last year. The total yearly grain output was the second best in history. The purchase of summer grain by the state has overfulfilled the target at the quickest speed since the founding of the PRC. Cotton production is expected to grow by a big margin, or 20 percent more than last year.

He said: With regard to agricultural production next year, our guideline is to carry on the eight-character principle centering on readjustment and continue to give priority to grain production. At the same time, we shall also actively carry out diversification and strive for increases in all areas of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery by a fairly big margin. For grain production, planting areas must be guaranteed and per unit area yield should also be raised. The total grain output in our province next year should reach 18 billion jin. At the same time, we should energetically develop the production of cotton and other cash crops and strive for greater success.

CSO: 4007/44

SHANGHAI

BRIEFS

NANHUI COUNTY COTTON OUTPUT--Nanhui County, Shanghai, this year grew 185,000 mu of cotton. Per-mu yield averages upwards of 140 jin. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Nov 82]

CSO: 4007/44

SHANXI CALLS FOR PROPER USE OF CULTIVABLE LAND

HK280914 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Oct 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "A Major National Strategy"]

[Text] Treasuring every inch of land and making proper use of it constitutes one of our major national policies. Such an important matter, which has a bearing on the national economy and the people's livelihood, must be made known to all people in both rural and urban areas.

Over the past 26 years, the area of farmland in our province has decreased by more than 1.1 million mu. This is indeed a grave question and requires our serious attention. Of course, a great part of this farmland has been properly used for necessary national economic construction. However, numerous facts show that land in our province is being indiscriminately taken over or recklessly used for developing capital construction, running enterprises of communes or brigades and building houses for commune members. This situation is widespread and serious. In developing capital construction, in some cases, more land was requisitioned than was actually needed; or more was occupied than was requisitioned; or land was requisitioned, but not used for quite a long time; some land was even illegally occupied without making the necessary applications. In many cases, people fought for good or level ground. Moreover, due to a lack of unified leadership, overall planning and effective management methods, land was often wantonly used to build courtyards or lay foundations when communes or brigades were establishing enterprises and commune members were building houses. These unhealthy tendencies of requisitioning land have not only damaged the alliance between workers and peasants, but also affected the progress of economic construction. Since last year, the State Council, the Provincial CPC Committee and government have repeatedly issued circulars calling for tighter control over use of land and a halt to the evil practice of recklessly using cultivable land. Since then, the situation has distinctly improved, but the problem has still not been thoroughly solved. We must therefore not treat it lightly.

Whether we can really treasure every inch of land and make proper use of it has a great bearing not only on whether we can quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production in our province by the end of this century, but also on whether our future generations will be able to subsist well or not. For this reason, we must raise the importance and urgency of

exercising unified and overall control over the use of land to the high level of fulfilling the general tasks set forth by the 12th party congress. At the present time, we must, first of all, thoroughly and extensively propagate the circular and regulations issued by the State Council for protecting land and the decision of the Provincial CPC Committee on seriously dealing with cases of illegally building private houses. We must firmly curb the tendency of indiscriminate occupation and reckless use of land and resolutely put a stop to the all practices of buying, selling and hiring land, or disguised selling or hiring. Second, agricultural departments at various levels should organize a large number of people to go down to the grassroots units and go deep into the realities of life to conduct a survey in accordance with the spirit of the State Council so as to work out as quickly as possible rules which can be applied to the work of administering land affairs in our province. Third, we must really strengthen leadership and organization of the work now being carried out throughout the province for a survey of land resources, agricultural regionalization and planning and a general study of soil texture. Necessary material and financial resources should also be properly provided so that land resources can be well surveyed as quickly as possible, the work of agricultural regionalization and planning can be accomplished and plans for making overall use of the land of counties, communes and brigades can be drawn up. All these will provide a scientific basis for the correct administration of land affairs and production management. Fourth, it is absolutely necessary to call an immediate stop to retaining land at the cost of destroying forests and pastures. While continuing propaganda and education, we must also act in the spirit of dealing with cases according to law, enforcing law strictly and punishing all those who violate the law in this respect. The unlawful practices of discriminately occupying and recklessly using farmland must be seriously dealt with according to law or by means of administrative and economic measures.

Doing well the work of controlling the use of land is a glorious task which our party and people entrusts to our party committees at various levels, in particular to the agricultural departments. We must think about the long-term interests of our 1 billion people and bring benefit to our future generations. We must overcome difficulties and shoulder heavy loads in creating a new situation in the work of controlling the use of land in our province.

4007/44



## BRIEFS

YULIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--Xian, 30 Oct (XINHUA)--Despite this year's natural disasters, Shanxi's Yulin County has made significant progress in agriculture, forestry and livestock breeding compared with last year. Grain production hit a record high of 170 million jin. Some 300,000 mu of land was afforested, which was 76 percent more than the annual target. The number of goats, hogs and other livestock increased by about 5 percent over last year. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0116 GMT 30 Oct 82]

COUNTY CABLES ZHAO ZIYANG--Pinglu County, Shanxi Province, was the country's second poorest county in the past. This year the county reaped a bumper harvest, removing its label of poor county which had been eating "resold grain" for more than 20 years. Recently the Pinglu County CPC Committee and the county people's government sent a telegram to Premier Zhao Ziyang to report the good news. When Premier Zhao Ziyang inspected the county in June this year, he was briefed by leading comrades of the county party committee on the county's work. They told the premier that the county's goal for the current year was to reach a total grain output of 100 million jin, a total oil-bearing crops output of 10 million jin and a per capita income of 100 yuan. Premier Zhao said happily: "Good. Write a report to the State Council in the autumn and tell us the results." Since the beginning of this year, Pinglu County has paid attention to three things: 1) It has further improved the responsibility system for agricultural production. 2) It has vigorously promoted scientific farming and readjusted crop patterns. 3) It has energetically promoted diversified undertakings. With realistic measures and concrete guidance, the peasants' enthusiasm for production soared, and the achievements far exceeded original plans. [Text] [OW090017 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 6 Nov 82]

CSO: 4007/44

## MEETING DISCUSSES FARMLAND IMPROVEMENT

HK050428 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Summary] The Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and people's government held a provincial telephone conference on agricultural capital construction on 3 November. The meeting demanded that the province rapidly unfold winter agricultural capital construction work, to improve the basic conditions for agricultural production, pave the way for sustained agricultural growth and lay the foundation for accomplishing the quadrupling target.

Yang Wanxuan, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, presided and spoke at the meeting. Vice Governor Guan Xuesi outlined winter agricultural capital construction work. (Wei Guangping), director of the provincial agricultural office, spoke on implementing the urgent instruction of the Central Committee and State Council and curbing indiscriminate lumbering. Responsible persons and leaders concerned from all parts of the province took part in the meeting.

The meeting held: "Sichuan has scored a certain degree of success in agricultural capital construction in the past 1 year, and a number of successful typical examples have emerged. However, viewing the province as a whole, the work has not been grasped effectively enough and the results are not good enough. In particular, organizational work during the winter and spring was not done well. Some places did not do well in meeting the new situation following the changes in the responsibility systems. As a result, a laissez-faire situation appeared in agricultural capital construction. We must apply the 12th Party Congress spirit to unify our understanding and rapidly change this situation."

The meeting held: "Sichuan has a large population, not much farmland and low incomes. The natural and manpower resources are abundant. Only by persistently carrying out agricultural capital construction while continuing to rely on the policies and on science can we ensure that the [goals] of increasing production can be met and that a foundation will be laid for accomplishing the strategic target of quadrupling.

"The province must brace revolutionary spirit, strengthen leadership, base efforts on the actual conditions, speed up water conservation and forestry construction, strive to improve the soil and its fertility, improve the basic

conditions for agricultural production and establish an excellent ecological environment. We must give priority to arranging capital construction projects that will give benefit the same year."

The meeting also demanded that the province curb indiscriminate lumbering. It is necessary to conduct extensive propaganda among the masses, check on the extent of indiscriminate lumbering, and investigate and punish violations of the law.

CSO: 4007/44

## URGENT FOREST PROTECTION CIRCULAR ISSUED

HK030446 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Summary] "The following is the full text of the Xizang Regional CPC Committee's and people's government's urgent circular on the implementation of the emergency directive issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council." We have already transmitted the central authorities' emergency directive. In our opinion, the problems mentioned in the directive exist in our region. In some areas the malpractice of destroying forests is quite serious. "For example, in some areas, a large amount of timber has been sold under the excuse of disposing of fire-damaged trees. Some units and individuals went to forest areas to purchase timber and firewood without authorization. Some people have stolen valuable trees from our forests. Some have even opened a free market for the timber trade."

"Moreover, since last winter, there have been 123 forest fires in our region. These fires have damaged more than 80,000 mu of forests." We have formulated some measures to protect our forests, yet still many of our leading comrades have failed to pay sufficient attention to this work. Now, in light of the spirit of the central authorities' directive, we issue the following urgent instructions:

1. We should vigorously propagate and implement the central authorities' emergency directive. In all areas, teams should be formed and sent to key forest areas to investigate problems that have cropped up.
- "2. We should select a few typical cases of destroying forests and mete out severe punishment in order to educate our cadres and masses and put an end to the malpractice of excessive lumbering."
3. We should formulate through investigation and study some effective measures to protect forests in our region. All areas should report their work related to protecting forests to the regional agricultural department every 10 days.
4. All the areas should write special reports and hand them in to the regional people's government before 10 December.

CSO: 4007/44

BRISK BUSINESS IN SMALL FARM MACHINES REPORTED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Aug 82 p 1

[Article: "Buying and Selling Brisk in Province's Farm Machinery Markets"]

[Text] A fine trend toward brisk buying and selling has emerged in the province's farm machinery markets. Between January and June this year, total value of farm machinery purchases in the provinces was 18.32 million yuan more than during the same period last year, a 64.8 percent increase. Total value of sales was 10.04 million greater than during the same period last year, a 21.1 percent increase.

Machinery purchases and sales this year have been characterized by the following: First is tremendous increase in transactions involving small farm machines and equipment suited to the needs of the agricultural production responsibility system. Sales of hand tractors, threshing machines, wheelbarrows, and small diesel engines have increased by from 40 to 89 percent over the same period last year. Second, because supply to collectives which formerly made up the principal activity, has been changed to supply of individual households and associations of households, today quite a few peasants pay money in advance to farm machinery departments and place orders for hand tractors.

9432

CSO: 4007/6

## PROPORTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LIGHT, HEAVY INDUSTRY IMPROVED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 82 p 1

[Article: "Marked Improvement in Province's Proportional Relationships Among Agriculture and Light and Heavy Industry. All Around Development of Agriculture; Continued Growth of Light Industry; and Rapid Resurgence of Heavy Industry. Implementation of National Economic Readjustment Program"]

[Text] Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, Yunnan Province has assiduously carried out national economic readjustment programs, and marked improvement has taken place in the situation of long imbalance in the proportional relationship among agriculture, light, and heavy industry. As a result of a series of policy measures that have been taken, during the past 3 years the province has scored achievements in five areas through readjustment of proportional relationships among agriculture, light, and heavy industry as follows:

1. Accelerated Speed of Development. During the past 3 years, and particularly during 1980 and 1981, the province's rate of growth in agriculture and light industry was at its highest since Liberation. Agriculture averaged annual incremental growth of 3.4 percent over a 3 year period, which included 7.1 percent growth in 1980, and 8.3 percent growth in 1981. The average annual incremental growth for light industry over a 3 year period was 11 percent including 9.4 percent in 1980, and 17.9 percent for 1981. For the first 7 months of this year, growth has been 8.1 percent. This far surpasses the 1.9 incremental annual average rate of growth for heavy industry during the past 3 years.
2. Improved Proportional Relationships. Output value of agriculture and light industry as a ratio of gross output value of industry and agriculture combined rose from 66.9 percent in 1978 to 69.6 percent in 1981, while heavy industry's ratio dropped from 33.1 percent to 30.4 percent.
3. Readjusted Structure of Industry and Industrial Products. Over the 3 year period, grain output increased by 6.1 percent and economic diversification grew by 14.1 percent, their ratio to gross output value of agriculture rising from 50.4 percent to 53 percent. The ratio of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries to gross output value rose from 33.7 percent to 36.1 percent. Tremendous growth took place in oil-bearing crops,

sugarcane, flue-cured tobacco, tea, and rubber. The ratio of light to heavy industry changed from 43:57 to 49:51. For industrial products using agricultural sideline products as raw materials, the degree of growth in raw and processed material products was somewhat greater, and increase in durable consumer goods was several fold.

4. Supplied More and Better Goods to Markets Inside and Outside the Province. During the 3 Years, amount of retail sales of social commodities increased by 38.6 percent, the ratio of commodities brought into the province to those sent out if the province changed from 2.7:1 to 2.1:1. Substantial year after year increase took place in supply to the state of tobacco, sugar, tea, rubber manufactures, non-ferrous metals, and phosphate products.

5. Agriculture, Light and Heavy Industry Moved Ahead in the Direction of Mutual Advancement and Coordinated Development. During the past 3 years, light industries that use agricultural sideline products as raw materials grew by 45.7 percent. As agriculture and light industry developed, accumulations of public revenues increased, public fund revenues over the 3 years averaging a 7.9 percent increase. Ever since last June, heavy industry has gradually climbed back, and during the previous 7 months of this year, it grew 12.8 percent more than during the same period last year.

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CSO: 4007/6



## GRASSROOTS INTEREST IN SCIENTIFIC FARMING INTENSIFIED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 82 p 1

[Marked Benefits From Large Scale Promotion of Fruits of Agricultural Science and Technology Throughout Province; Broad Masses of Peasants Actively Study and Use Science"]

[Text] Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, new progress has been made in the spread of fruits of agricultural science and technology in Yunnan Province. Statistics show that during the past 3 years province wide promotion of the fruits of agricultural science has centered around 63 items. For prefectures and counties, promotion of the fruits of agricultural science has centered on up to 100 items. This has played a very good role in rapid development of agricultural production and in raising the level of scientific farming of the broad masses of cadres and people.

Accompanying the implementation of various rural policies and establishment and perfection of agricultural production responsibility systems in the wake of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee has been a great arousal of peasant enthusiasm for studying and applying science. Both the old and the young like to use effective scientific production techniques, and a "craze for science" has taken place in rural villages. Rural communes and brigades and commune members vie to sign science and technology agreements with farm science departments, and contend in the purchase of all kinds of books and data on agriculture. The rise of science and technology households and demonstration households has created conditions for promotion of scientific and technical accomplishment, which have produced some results.

The large scale promotion of red soil improvement and change to an intercropping system for farming drylands are the focus in the province of promotion of the fruits of agricultural science. In 1980 red soil that had been improved in the province amounted to only 130,000 mu, but last year this was expanded to 500,000 mu. This year the amount has grown by 1.3 million mu for a 3 year total of more than 2 million mu. During the past 3 years, the changed system of intercropping drylands has been promoted over an area of 1.7 million mu in north central Yunnan where corn has been intercropped with potatoes for increased plantings of the late fall crop. Green manure and wheat have also been intercropped with corn, followed by the intercropping of pulses or green manure in an intercropping system of "three crops and one manure." In southern prefectures, corn has been intercropped with peanuts and sweet potatoes over a 200,000 mu area.

Promotion of superior varieties is a method of increasing production that saves expenses and produces large results. In addition to the promotion of conventional superior varieties, all jurisdictions have actively demonstrated and promoted some hybrid rice and hybrid corn. Since 1980 hybrid xian rice has been promoted in prefectures at a low elevation above sea level over a total of 660,000 mu, and plantings of hybrid corn have expanded from 1.49 million mu in 1979 to 1.87 million mu this year. In addition, the growing of seedlings under plastic mulch that could not be promoted formerly has now been promoted over a large area.

While promoting the fruits of scientific techniques for grain crops, all jurisdictions have also promoted the fruits of scientific techniques for some economically diversified crops. Most important has been the promotion of new superior varieties and high yield planting techniques for flue-cured tobacco, sugarcane, tea, silkworm mulberry, and fruit trees, as well as the growing of early ripening vegetables, plus artificial culturing of edible fungus, the growing of rare medicinal materials, and the breeding of fish in mesh cages.

In the animal husbandry field, improvements in cattle varieties and blended feeds for hogs have been gradually extended from small sites to wide areas. The number of counties now promoting cattle breeding techniques using frozen semen has grown to 35, and improved variety cattle number nearly 30,000 head. Since the beginning of pilot projects for blended livestock feeds in 1980, expansion has taken place, with more than 50 counties conducting experiments this year.

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CSO: 4007/6

YUNNAN

BRIEFS

MEASURES TO STOP TREE FELLING--The Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and people's government issued a circular on resolutely implementing the urgent directive issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council about stopping random tree felling. The circular said: Activities of damaging forests are still a serious problem in this province. The fundamental reason for this problem is that some leaders have not taken their task seriously and have failed to take effective measures to stop illegal activities of damaging forests. The circular demanded that all localities actively publicize the central authorities' directive, and guarantee the implementation of this directive. Inspection groups must be organized and sent to the places where forests have been seriously damaged to investigate and deal with the cases. Lawbreakers who have damaged forests must be severely punished. [Summary] [HK041006 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Nov 82]

CSO: 4007/44

## PROVINCE INVESTIGATES CASES OF FOREST DESTRUCTION

OW060637 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] In order to consistently implement the emergency directive of the central authorities and curb indiscriminate tree felling, the Provincial CPC Committee and the people's government recently sent out four work teams to help prefectures, municipalities and counties concerned in investigating serious cases of destruction of mountain forests.

The four serious cases involved Tiantai and Yueqing counties, where the state-run Baohua and Yandang forest farms were destroyed at the instigation of a handful of people; the (Dongkeng) District in Yunhe County, where the green mountains were denuded and lumber sold; and Yongjia County, where a cadre, together with a number of persons, were killed in a forest dispute.

The Provincial CPC Committee and the people's government defined the tasks of the work teams as follows:

1. A work team is to be headed by a prefecture or municipal CCP Committee secretary with a responsible comrade of a provincial work team as deputy head. They should help the County CPC Committee to seriously study the emergency directive of the central authorities, raise understanding, uphold the right attitude and handle serious cases.
2. Steps must be taken, after investigation, to decisively reorganize the leading bodies of a handful of districts and communes having serious problems, but remaining inactive, so as to prevent people from obstructing investigation of cases.
3. Those persons who violated the law shall be dealt with properly and promptly according to the law.
4. Since serious destruction of mountain forests still continues in (Dongkeng) District, Yunhe County, involving a few other counties under the jurisdiction of Wenzhou Municipality and Lishui Prefecture, the Wenzhou Municipal CPC Committee and the Lishui Prefectural CPC Committee must work in close coordination to handle, after investigation, those ringleaders implicated in the destruction of mountain forests.

These four work teams dispatched by the Provincial CPC Committee and the people's government are scheduled to arrive in the municipalities and counties concerned around 5 November.

CSO: 4007/44

GRAIN OUTPUT INCREASES FOR THIRD CONSECUTIVE YEAR IN POOR REGION

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Aug 82 p 1

[Report: "Agricultural Responsibility System Brought Bumper Grain Harvest. Qingtian County's Grain Output Increases For Third Consecutive Year in 29 Years"]

[Text] Editor's note: With poor natural conditions and a low level of production, Qingtian County is one of the 11 poor mountain region counties in the entire province, and for a long time it has been in a backward state. However, for more than 3 years now, the appearance of Qingtian has been greatly changed. Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and sideline production have all been developed; the income of the peasants has doubled; the community is stabilized; the marketplaces are flourishing; and a gratifying situation has appeared throughout the entire county. The masses are smiling, the cadres are smiling, and our overseas fellowmen who have returned are also happy. Everyone is saying that if we work like this for a few more years, there will be a great upswing in Qingtian.

The changes in Qingtian County reveal that the party's lines and principles and policies have been correct since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee. They are in accord with current trends and are heading in the same direction as the hearts of the people desire; they are a guiding beacon for building socialism and for realizing the four modernizations. Whenever people do things resolutely according to the spirit of the Third Plenum, the development of socialist construction will be prosperous and there will be great hope.

Starting from today, this newspaper will publish a series of reports on Qingtian County.

On the eve of the convening of the 12th Party Congress, good news arrived from the mountain regions of southern Zhejiang Province: Qingtian County, one of the 11 impoverished counties in the mountain region of the province, has had a good harvest of early rice this year. This, plus spring grain, means the total output of the two-season crop has increased by more than 6 million jin as compared with last year. This is the fourth year of bumper harvests for Qingtian County since 1979. For the past 3 years, this county's grain output increase has reached 53 million jin; 21 percent more even when

compared with the total figure of grain output increase for the 29 years from 1950 to 1978 since the Liberation. Last year, the county's grain output increase took first place in the Lishui Prefecture, with its per unit yield broke a record of a thousand jin for the first time.

Since the Party's Third Plenum, grain output in Qingtian County has increased season after season; these annual bumper harvests have enabled a number of grain-shortage teams to become grain-surplus teams. Many peasants who formerly took sacks along to buy grain are today pulling wheelbarrows of surplus grain to sell to the state. Early on the morning of 8 August, this reporter, outside the Haiji Commune grain distribution station, saw two lines of people selling grain, with baskets and sacks of surplus grain piling up in the village entrance. The comrades of the grain distribution station said happily: In the past, we were busy supplying, since more than half of the production teams in the commune ate supplied grain; one year, at its high point, the supplied grain reached 330,000 jin. For these few years, we have been busy purchasing grain. Apart from 22 production teams which have an especially small amount of tillable land, the rest of the teams no longer want the state to supply grain. Last year the entire commune had only 90,000 jin of supplied grain, while the amount of grain purchased by the state came to 700,000 jin. On the road passing through the grain distribution station, we encountered Chen Zhugeng [7115 4554 1649], an accountant of the Matun Brigade who was carrying rice to sell. He said that in the past, every member of the Matun Brigade each year would consume 120 jin of state-supplied grain. "Matun, Matun, you consider sweet potatoes treasures. You will never have enough to eat." But in the last 2 years things have been completely turned around. Last year the entire brigade sold 170,000 jin of grain to the state; that was 150 jin for each person on the average. Now we are saying, "Matun, Matun, you're not eating up all the grain, and the brigades are building new granaries." Last year No. 4 production team alone had 24 households which constructed new grain storehouses. This year the brigade once again reaped a bumper harvest of spring grain and early rice. There are 174 households that sold at least 40,000 jin of grain today alone.

Qingtian County has only 0.4 mu of arable land per capit., and historically many mountain area communes and brigades have had sweet potatoes and potatoes as their main staple. Recently on a trip to these communes, this reporter saw that what many commune families were eating was either rice, noodles, or dried noodle threads; in the kitchen there was not a single bowl of sweet potatoes. The cadres and commune members said: For several years there has been enough grain; they have eaten less sweet potatoes and more rice. The commune cadres whose families are in the countryside understood things more deeply; they said that in the past, they had to spend one-third of the time in a given year to look for grain. They took home grain as soon as they bought it. Potatoes were piled up under the bed. Now the "wind direction" has changed; they took home hybrid rice instead, and what is put under the bed is red beans and mung beans.

Speaking of these changes, the cadres and commune members of Qingtian County say with one voice that this is a new phenomenon brought about by the system



responsibility in agricultural production. Since the Party's Third Plenum, more than 96 percent of the production teams in the county have separately and successively carried out and strengthened the responsibility system of contracting production and work tasks to individual households. The word "contracting" stimulated commune members' enthusiasm. In their own fields, for which they accepted contracts to work they did not begrudge spending time and working hard. They turned low-yield fields and cold-water fields into stable and high-yield fields. One day, we went to a large tract of mountain fields in the Xikeng Brigade of the Shuangyang Commune and saw a stretch of hybrid rice which were growing especially well; the stalks were straight and healthy. According to Chen Baozang [7115 1405 5661], the commune's party committee secretary, this tract of land was called Keng Tou Yang, and formerly was notorious for its low-yield in the entire commune. More than 70 mu of land did not even yield 30,000 jin of grain a year. After instituting the responsibility system of contracting production and work tasks to individual households, commune members of the more-than-30 households who have contracted for the Keng Tou Yang have joined together and built a 400 meters long, 3 meters wide and 3 meters high dam to keep back the cold water. They also constructed more than 500 visible and hidden ditches of differing lengths. They worked through the winter and spring and rapidly changed the shape of Keng Tou Yang. In the same year the output per mu exceeded 500 jin, and last year it came to more than 800 jin, doubling what it was 3 years earlier. For 3 years now, the low-yield fields in the county that used to produce less than 800 jin per mu, have been reduced from 140,000 to 12,000 mu; the total area of these grain fields was reduced from 80 percent to 8 percent. The area of hybrid rice was increased from 17,000 mu to more than 100,000 mu.

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CSO: 4007/17



BRIEFS

LISHUI PREFECTURE TEA--Output of spring, summer and autumn tea leaves in Lishui Prefecture, Zhejiang, this year has exceeded 100,000 dan for the first time. As of now, the prefecture has sold over 87,000 dan of tea leaves to the state. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 3 Nov 82]

COTTON HARVEST--Zhejiang's Shangyu County has reaped a bumper harvest from its 129,000 mu of cotton fields. As of 15 October it had sold 103.545 dan of ginned cotton, fulfilling 106.2 percent of the unified cotton procurement target set by the province. It is estimated that this year's total cotton production and total output value will reach an all-time high. [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Oct 82]

CSO: 4007/44

HONG KONG PAPER ON BECOMING RICH THROUGH LABOR

HK030803 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 2 Nov 82 p 6

["Special dispatch from Beijing": "Peasants Hiring Laborers for Sideline Occupations Does Not Constitute Exploitation"]

[Text] The 12th CPC National Congress made agriculture its strategic area of emphasis and demanded that the situation in the rural areas be changed as soon as possible so as to enable the peasants to prosper in a short time. Recently, in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, the agriculture administrative departments have issued a series of directives demanding that in the prefectures and counties, all levels of leadership concerned should organize the peasants well and combine the study of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress with discussion on becoming rich through labor.

The ZHONGGUO NONGMINBAO reports: Recently, in Huguan County, Shanxi, a conference on professional and key households was held. When discussing the question of becoming rich through labor, it was decided that the ideological influence of the extreme left was still the major obstacle to agricultural development; in order to get rid of this obstruction, it is necessary to continue to liberate thinking and clarify issues concerning policy. The two focal points of their discussion were:

1. Can the hiring of laborers be counted as exploitation? They stated that: We cannot connect the hiring of laborers with exploitation without first making an analysis; the heart of the matter lies in the form of management and the method of distributing incomes. For instance, the brigade leader and the party branch secretary of the Wangjiahe brigade accepted a contract for the brigade to run a brick kiln. Since there was a shortage of manpower, several laborers were hired from neighboring villages. Work was calculated according to the quota and salary calculated according to work. After part of the profits had been set aside for taxation and reserve funds, the rest was distributed according to work. In the first half of 1982, 600,000 bricks were baked, and the per capita income was 300 yuan. In the past, the hired laborers sat at home with nothing to do: Now that they have earned some money, they are satisfied.

In the past, because of the shortage of manpower, no bricks were baked although there was a brick kiln. This year, since they accepted the full responsibility

contract, the resources have been utilized and there has been an increase in personal income. Both public and private interests have been satisfied and everybody is happy. Their financial accounts were open to all and they set fixed remuneration for each job in their management. Everybody received what he deserved. We cannot say that this is exploitation of laborers.

2. Can shareholders' drawing of dividends and gaining profits through renting means of production to others be taken as profiting by other people's toil? They considered that capital is accumulated through labor; if we use other people's capital, we should let those investors have a certain amount of shares and let them draw dividends according to the amount of shares they hold. In using other people's means of production, we should pay them compensation for depreciation of the means of production. This is not exploitation.

This reporter was told: Shortly after the 12th CPC National Congress, Hu Yaobang, the general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, went to rural areas in Hebei and Sichuan to make investigations. In order to help the peasants eliminate the pernicious influence of the left, widen their horizons, liberate their thinking and become rich through labor, he cited numerous facts and had worked out detailed accounts. He encouraged the peasants to proceed from reality, carry out simultaneously the enterprises of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry and to vigorously develop animal husbandry. He considered this to be an agricultural revolution.

In Liangshan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan, Hu Yaobang said: Recently, I have made some investigations in north China, and found that the value of production of four dairy goats is equivalent to the grant of a recent university graduate and that 6 jin of milk is equivalent to 1 jin of grain. There are 6 million mu of cultivated land in Liangshan Yizu Autonomous Prefecture and more than 60 million mu of forests, hilly land, rivers, lakes and so on. It is necessary to proceed from reality, utilize the existing conditions and develop animal husbandry. He said: If 6 million dairy goats are reared in Liangshan Yizu Autonomous Prefecture, the amount of milk produced is equal to that produced by 1 million dairy cattle; 2 million tons of milk can be produced annually, equal to 600 million jin of grain. This is a considerable figure. People in many countries have dairy products and meat as their staple diet. Minority nationalities in China such as the Mongolians and the Uygur nationality drink milk [and not] meat. Consequently, they are tall and strong. On this point the Han nationality should learn from them and gradually improve their diet.

CSO: 4007/44

Economic Problems

AUTHOR: WANG Jingcao [3769 0513 5430]

ORG: Anhui Provincial Science Committee

TITLE: "A Study on the Strategic Problems of Agricultural Development in Huaibei Plain"

SOURCE: Beijing NONGYE JINGJI WENTI [PROBLEMS IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS] in Chinese No 9, 23 Sep 82 pp 3-8

ABSTRACT: The Huaibei Plain of Anhui Province is located in the southern part of the Huanghe-Huaihe-and Haihe Plain. Its available water, heat, and light are basically in the same seasons and its natural resources are relatively abundant. Mistakes were made in the past due to lack of experience and the influence of leftist ideas. Problems of water and soil remain severe and the farmers very poor. For example, it is easily said that green manure improves the soil. The green manure crop causes one less harvest and without machines it is difficult to turn green manure into the soil. The extension of green manure has met passive resistance of the masses since 1955. Now that the masses have production autonomy, the limited green manure acreage is shrinking fast. It appears that the current passion is to find money to buy chemical fertilizer. The paper compares this with drinking poisoned wine to quench thirst. The paper presents arguments for comprehensive and basic projects to improve the condition of soil and water, to provide energy with the development of marsh gas, and to extend peanut acreage to provide feed to expand the animal population which will in turn provide organic fertilizer. The tone of the paper is uniquely pessimistic, however.

AUTHOR: LI Weiwu [2621 5898 2976]

ORG: Department of Agricultural Economics, Central China College of Agriculture

TITLE: "Preliminary Inquiry of Organic Agriculture"

SOURCE: Beijing NONGYE JINGJI WENTI [PROBLEMS IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS] in Chinese No 9, 23 Sep 82 pp 9-13

ABSTRACT: The shortcomings of high energy farming are becoming more apparent every-day and more and more people have begun to study organic farming or ecological farming. The paper explains that organic farming is the opposite of inorganic farming which is also called high energy farming. Organic farming is said to contain the following: (1) Various cropping systems, including crop rotation and green manure; (2) Application of mainly organic fertilizer and only supplementing with chemical fertilizer; (3) Using mainly biological and comprehensive measures to control pests; (4) Regarding crop breeding as the nuclear technology of agriculture; (5) Devoting a definite amount of manpower and animal power for intensive cultivation; (6) Simultaneous development and utilization of manual tools, animal-powered tools, and mechanical tools; (7) Consideration of the complex ecological relationship among crops, animals, forestry, fishery, etc. These contents are expounded in some detail.

AUTHOR: YONG Wentao [7167 2429 3447]

ORG: None

TITLE: "Two Trends Ahead of Forests"

SOURCE: Beijing NONGYE JINGJI WENTI [PROBLEMS IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS] in Chinese No 9, 23 Sep 82 pp 14-17

ABSTRACT: The paper quotes from WORLD ECONOMICS No 11, 81 [country of origin of the journal is not given,] saying "At present, the forest coverage of the earth is diminishing at a rate of 20 ha per min." Contrary to this downward trend, peoples of some countries are conscientiously protecting and cultivating their forests. These 2 trends reflect not only forest prosperity and decline of a given country. This trend directly affects the wealth or poverty of the local people. In China, forests are diminishing at a frightening speed. Judging from the condition of China and some other countries of the world, the reasons for the downward trend of forest acreage include the following: (1) Consumption of wood as energy in rural villages; (2) Rapid rise of rural needs for timber to construct houses; (3) The widening gap between supply and demand of wood; (4) Needs for grain increase with population increase to cause a shortage of cropland, which in turn causes the destruction of forests as a part of land reclamation. The paper proposes the following countermeasures: (1) Talk about the downward trend of forests and its danger to awaken people into taking positive measures to slow down the trend to turn it around; (2) Emphasize financial support of forestry as the policy of the State, the province, the county, the collective, all the way down to the individual members; (3) Capital investment in forestation must be in terms of its economic benefits so that the money invested in forests produces the expected objective without creating waste.

AUTHOR: NIU Xiwu [3662 6007 0582]

ORG: Xing County People's Government, Shanxi Province

TITLE: "Build a Stereotyped Agrostructure With Forests as the Main Part in the Mountainous District of Shanxi Province"

SOURCE: Beijing NONGYE JINGJI WENTI [PROBLEMS IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS] in Chinese No 9, 23 Sep 82 pp 18-23

ABSTRACT: The western mountainous district of the province includes 28 counties of a total of 46,200 km<sup>2</sup> of land and 3.20 million population. The region has suffered from severe erosion. The wind and sand storms are frequent; gullies and ravines are everywhere; the soil is thin; and natural calamities are regular occurrence. The yield is very low and the people live in dreadful poverty. Under the guidance of the policy of the Provincial Committee, efforts have been given to afforestation in recent years "to change gradually to forestry and animal husbandry as the major enterprise of the region." In some counties, there have been accelerated programs of building forests and grasslands and the economy has been somewhat improved, but in other counties the destruction of forests and grasslands proceeds as fast as usual. The argument consists of a gradual transition toward forestry and animal husbandry as the primary enterprise or the construction of a forest belt to protect the agricultural cropland. The author believes that this argument is irrelevant. Using Wuhutan of Xing County as the



[Continuation of NONGYE JINGJI WENTI No 9, 1982 pp 18-23]

example, the paper compares the economic benefits of Wuhutan Forest and Wuhutan Commune. The land areas are 27,700 mu for the commune and 36,000 mu for the forest; the labor consumption is 1,745 workdays versus 12 workmen; the expenditure is 234 thousand yuan versus 20 thousand yuan; the wages are 502.32 thousand yuan versus 10 thousand yuan; the annual profits are 43.68 thousand yuan versus 570 thousand yuan. Furthermore, the Wuhutan Forest also provides Wuhutan Commune with all the firewood it needs. The open channel reservoirs built by Wuhutan Forest provides the commune with the source of water to irrigate 30 thousand mu. The Forest also nurtures wild pigs, sheep, deer, birds, and many valuable medicinal herbs. The shortcomings of a horizontal agro-structure, with its diminishing vegetative cover, increasing severity of erosion, and a breakdown of ecological balance are detailed to support the author's proposal of a stereotyped agrostructure for this region. The topography, the geomorphology, the terrain, and the climatic conditions of the region, obviously in favor of the proposal, are described briefly.

AUTHOR: PAN Shiming [J382 0099 2474]

ORG: Pingliang Prefecture Department of Agricultural Engineering, Gansu Province

TITLE: "Protective Functions of Forest in Favor of Agriculture in Gansu Province"

SOURCE: Beijing NONGYE JINGJI WENTI [PROBLEMS IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS] in Chinese No 9, 23 Sep 82 pp 23-27

ABSTRACT: There are many mountains, gullies, ridges, and ravines in Gansu. The vegetative cover is sparse and natural calamities of drought, erosion, wind and sand storms, etc. regularly plague the agricultural production. All are concerned with the problem of changing the nature-dependent situation of agriculture in the province. According to the author's many years of experience in working for the forestry department of the province, one of the key measures for changing the backward condition of agriculture in Gansu is to do a good job of protecting the left-over natural forests, amounting now only 6.9 percent of the total area of the province, build forests over large areas, and fully developing the function of forests in regulating the ecosystem so as to nurture and protect the agricultural production. This paper explains, in detail, that forests can increase the amount of rainfall to change the condition of aridity, afforestation is one of the essential techniques of water and soil conservation, the special importance of nurturing the sources of water for Gansu agriculture through the use of forests, forests as a barrier against the invasion of desert into the Hexi corridor, and the capability of forests in lessening the severity of damage to agriculture by such climatic conditions as windsotras, low temperature, frost, hail, dry wind, etc. which damaged 10.30 million mu-times in Pingliang Prefecture in the years of 1949-75, according to statistical records.

7144: CHEN Lian [7115 6647]  
HEN Keping [6321 0344 1627]

ISC: None

TITLE: "Condition of Development of Agronomy in the Huanghe-Huaihe-Haihe Plain and Some Suggestions"

SOURCE: Beijing NONGYE JINGJI WENTI [PROBLEMS IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS] in Chinese No 9, 23 Sep 82 pp 60-63

ABSTRACT: The Symposium on the Agricultural Development of the Huanghe-Huaihe-Haihe Plain, under the joint auspices of Hebei, Shandong, Henan, Anhui, Jiangsu, Beijing, and Tianjin, was held in Jinan City [of Shandong Province] in Jun, and attended by scientists of many fields. Experiences and lessons were summarized. The discussions centered on strategies of agricultural development in terms of comprehensive treatment for aridity, waterlogging, alkalinity, and infertility and comprehensive expansion of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, auxiliary industries, and fishery to raise the economic benefits. The paper outlines the discussions on the strategic location of the plain, an evaluation of its agricultural ecology, and some proposals of the participants. All agreed that the basic problem of the plain is the deficiency of water sources in the Haihe and Luanhe Valleys and in the long run, the basic treatment will remain resolving the problem of water supply. Opinions concerning transferring the water of the south to the north are divided, however. Some believe that water shortage is an extremely urgent problem in Hebei Province and the

[continuation of NONGYE JINGJI WENTI No 9, 1982 pp 60-63]

cities of Beijing and Tianjin right now and transferring the water of the south is a current necessity. Others believe that the native water resources of the plain are not yet fully utilized and the potential of reducing water consumption remains great; therefore, in the short run, the water supply potential, such as the residual water of Huanghe emptying into the sea every year and possible conservation projects in Haihe and Luanhe should be tackled first.

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SSO: 4011/11



AUTHOR: LIANG Tongfang [2733 2717 5364]  
GUO Mingyi [6751 2494 0034]

ORG: Both of Shanxi Province Department of Agriculture

TITLE: "Situation of Wheat Production in Shanxi Province Analyzed"

SOURCE: Taiyuan SHANXI NONGYE KEXUE [SHANXI AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 9,  
20 Sep 82 pp 2-4

ABSTRACT: The basic characteristics of this year's wheat production in Shanxi include a yield increase of 24-25 percent in the southern parts of the province, a well established production responsibility system throughout the province, and effective measures for improving the yield of upland wheat crops. Two successive years of increases of wheat yield notwithstanding, the common problems of the 6 wheat producing regions of the province, including aridity, thin soil, extensive cultivation and planting, and deficiency of drought-resistant varieties, remain to be serious. The paper proposes the following solutions: (1) Continue to stabilize and improve the production responsibility system; (2) Early plowing to preserve the moisture from summer rains; (3) Repair irrigation channels to hold mountain flood-water to be used for wheat production; (4) Collect such high phosphorus fertilizers as chicken and rabbit manure, cotton residue cakes, rapeseed cakes, and grass ash and apply them in low yield fields in alternate years; (5) Improve seeding quality and promote early ripening of the previous corn crop by seeding the corn in mounds individually. This year's wheat production of the province is estimated to be above 34 hundred million jin, following a similar high yield in 1981. This is especially important under the condition of 3 million mu reduction of wheat acreage. The current average unit yield of wheat is about 260 jin/mu, the highest in history in the province.

AUTHOR: SHI Guanyi [0670 6034 0034]  
YANG Cairui [2799 2088 2404]

ORG: Both of Shanxi Provincial Research Institute of Water and Soil Conservation

TITLE: "Method of Water and Fertility Preservation to Improve Arid Cropland"

SOURCE: Taiyuan SHANXI NONGYE KEXUE [SHANXI AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 9,  
20 Sep 82 pp 7-10

ABSTRACT: In the loessial plateau of western Shanxi, the grain yield is low and unstable mainly because of severe erosion, thin soil, fertilizer deficiency, and aridity. The resources of water and soil are not fully utilized for production. The institute began to study the problem in 1965. Through summarizing the experience of local masses, a method of pit or ditch planting to preserve moisture and fertility resulted. Wherever the method was extended, a yield increase of above 50 percent has been obtained, in corn or in gaoliang. The method consists of turning up the topsoil to form a pit or ditch one chi in width and one chi apart from one edge of the field to the other horizontally on the slope land. The soil removed to make the ditch is piled up on the side of the ditch to form a bank. Corn or gaoliang seeds are planted in the ditches. Soil volume/weight, soil porosity, development of root system of crop plants, ground temperature, growth and development period of crops etc. of this cultivation system are analysed and reported to demonstrate its effectiveness.

AUTHOR: WANG Souyun [3076 3359 0061]  
WANG Daojun [3769 6670 0971]

ORG: Both of Economic Crop Institute, Shanxi Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences

TITLE: "Selective Breeding of the New Cotton Variety, Jinmian No 5"

SOURCE: Taiyuan SHANXI NONGYE KEXUE [SHANXI AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 9, 20 Sep 82 pp 11-13

ABSTRACT: Adopting the method of continuous line selection, the authors bred a new cotton variety, 74Xian98. Experimental cultivation in the province of three years experimental cultivation in the province proved its yield to be more than 10 percent higher than Heishanmian No 1, the variety currently being extended in Lyuliang Prefecture. In Mar 82, the Shanxi Province Crop Variety Certification Committee certified it and named it Jinmian No 5. It won a 3rd class science and technology award in the province for that year. Its origins, breeding process, high yield characteristic, early ripening property, fiber quality, shortcomings, etc. are reported. The type of land suitable for its cultivation and important cultivation techniques are also introduced.

AUTHOR: WANG Xingyu [3769 2502 3768]

ORG: Crop Variety Resources Office, Shanxi Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences

TITLE: "Research on Types and Ecotypes of Millet in Central Northern Part of Shanxi Province"

SOURCE: Taiyuan SHANXI NONGYE KEXUE [SHANXI AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 9, 20 Sep 82 pp 14-15

ABSTRACT: Meishu, broom corn millet, is a highly nutritious grain and extensively cultivated in Shanxi. In 1981, 369 specimens were gathered from the central north areas of the province and planted in the experimental fields of the academy for observation and study. Based upon the observation, the specimens are classified on the bases of the color of the grain, glutinous (shu) or nonglutinous (nei) of the grain, the color of the hull, the shape of the spike, the color of the stem, the fur of the leaf, and the length of the growth and development period. On the bases of the growth and development period, the height of the stalk, and the characteristics of the spikes, the specimens are also divided into various ecotypes. The arrangement of varieties, the selection of land, the planting density, and such measures as fertilizer application and irrigation should all be determined in accordance with the type and the ecotype of the cultivar. General principle for selecting the suitable type and ecotype is briefly introduced.

AUTHOR: ZHANG Zhuolin [1728 0587 2404]  
JI Zhenfang [0079 6297 5304]

ORG: Both of Institute of Cotton, Shanxi Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences

TITLE: "Research on the Major Types and Their Pathogenicity of Cotton Seedling Root Disease in Shanxi Province"

SOURCE: Tiayuan SHANXI NONGYE KEXUE [SHANXI AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 9, 20 Sep 82 pp 20-22

ABSTRACT: The incidence of cotton seedling root disease in south Shanxi, the major cotton growing area of the province is 43.3 percent in the 50's, 42.7 percent in the 60's, 88.2 percent in the 70's, and 99.9 percent in the 80's. It is a compound type disease. Some believe it is mainly anthracnose in the south and damping-off in the north; others believe it is mainly red rot in the south, caused by several species of *Fusarium*. In 1980, dead seedlings of root disease were gathered from 13 counties from continuously cropped cotton fields, planted with seeds without disinfecting treatment. From hundreds of specimens thus collected, systematic culture and isolation produced the following pathogens: *Fusarium moniliforme* (red rot), *Rhizoctonia solani* (damping-off), *Colletotrichum gossypii* (anthracnose). The pathogenicity of all 3 pathogens were tested and observed. Results indicate that damping-off pathogen is the most toxic, followed by the red rot and the anthracnose; the first is spread through the soil, the second and third through the seeds. Seed disinfection is, therefore, important, yet, wherever conditions permit, soil treatment is also necessary.

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CSL: 4011/14

## Technology

AUTHOR: CHEN Qifeng [7115 0796 6912]  
WU Shibi [0702 0013 1732]  
CHEN Wenhe [7115 2429 0735]  
et al.

ORG: All of Fujian Academy of Agricultural Sciences

TITLE: "The Breeding and Releasing of a New Early Hsien Rice Variety '233'"

SOURCE: Fuzhou FUJIAN NONGXUE YUAN XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF THE FUJIAN ACADEMY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 3, Sep 82 pp 1-6

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: This paper deals with the attainment of an early hsien rice variety "233" from the parents "Zhenlong 410" and "Cilaunboloye" by the back-cross-pedigree method of breeding. This variety shows earliness, high yield and good quality. Furthermore, recommendations regarding the main economic traits in "233" and achievements in releasing and extension at various regions of Fujian Province in the past three years are also made.

AUTHOR: WU Zhiqiang [0702 1807 1730]  
HUANG Yumin [7806 5148 3046]  
ZENG Wenbang [2582 2429 6721]  
et al.

ORG: All of Fujian Academy of Agricultural Sciences

TITLE: "Studies on the Characteristics of Rice Variety '233'"

SOURCE: Fuzhou FUJIAN NONGXUE YUAN XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF THE FUJIAN ACADEMY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 3, Sep 82 pp 7-14

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: Rice variety "233," a high-yielding semidwarf hsien rice (*Oryza sativa*, subsp. *indica*) early variety, which has been bred by a Fujian agricultural college, was developed by crossing Zhenlong 410 with Colan-bologo from 1975-1978. It was planted on about 15,000 hectares in Fujian Province in 1981. Its yield has been about 6,000 kg/ha, while it may yield as high as 9,000 kg/ha under favorable conditions.

The experiments indicated "233" was a 110-125 days growth duration variety, making it suitable for double-cropping. Temperature is one of the major factors affecting "233" growth duration, and the effective temperature summation for "233" growth duration is  $1450 \pm 21.8^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

When the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh leaves were cut off, the number of tillers was reduced. The number of panicles decreased if the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th leaves were cut off. Kernels per panicle decreased when the eighth and ninth leaves were cut off. Furthermore, the rate of filled grains was much less than that of the control when the 10th, 11th and 12th leaves were cut off.

Most primary tillers of "233" grow out from the 4th, 5th and 6th nodes of the main culm and give rise to secondary tillers within 8-15 days after transplantation.

During the panicle development stage, the panicle continues to develop slowly, until it has grown to a length of 5 cm. The grains per panicle are determined by the number of branches and spikelet primordia differentiated. The number of primary branches was more than the number of secondary branches in high yield (7500-9000) kg/ha, while the yield of the 4500-7500 kg/ha secondary branches was more than that of the primary branches.

AUTHOR: XIE Lianhui [6200 5114 6540]  
LIN Qiying [2651 1142 5391]

ORG: Both of Fujian Academy of Agricultural Sciences

TITLE: "The Occurrence of Rice Tungro Disease (Spherical Virus) in China"

SOURCE: Fuzhou FUJIAN NONGXUE YUAN XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF THE FUJIAN ACADEMY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 3, Sep 82 pp 15-23

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: Rice tungro was a virus disease first found in IRRI, Philippines, in the early 1960's. It has not been reported in China.

In 1979 the authors found a yellowing type of rice plant in southern Hunan and Fujian provinces. Investigations show that this disease has almost the same symptoms as the tungro disease reported abroad regarding the modes of transmission, vector species and properties of the virus.

The disease was transmitted by *Nephotettix virescens*, *N. cincticeps* and *Recilia dorsalis* in transitory or semi-persistent ways; the circulation period of the virus in insect vectors was uncertain; the incubation period of the disease was 11-45 days, with the average being about 20 days. The virus particles were spherical, about 30-35 nm in diameter, with characteristic differences from those RTYV that have been found and are rampant in China.

AUTHOR: ZHANG Zemin [1728 3419 3046]  
LIN Zhiqiang [2651 1807 1730]  
FANG Qifeng [2455 1142 6912]

ORG: All of Fujian Academy of Agricultural Sciences

TITLE: "The Preventive Effect of Some Chemicals on the Autumn Soybean Rust Experiments"

SOURCE: Fuzhou FUJIAN NONGXUE YUAN XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF THE FUJIAN ACADEMY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 3, Sep 82 pp 81-86

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: Soybean rust is an important disease of the autumn soybean grown in the northwestern region of Fujian Province. By various chemicals used in the trial field experiments with years of investigations, the authors found that Baikunching phosphoamide, BAS-3170F and Zineb are chemicals showing promising results. Application of the chemicals two to three times at the blooming period greatly checked the disease as well as improving soybean yields. For instance, in 1980 we employed Baikunching and phosphoamide. Results of these two chemicals showed that 210.5 mu of soybeans in the treated area gave a total increased yield of 9348.65 catties. Thus it is suggested that chemicals can be employed to prevent rust disease especially in soybean-producing areas lacking disease resistant varieties. Extension of these fungicidal chemicals must be facilitated.

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CSO: 4011/15



Water Conservation

AUTHOR: FENG Yin [7458 1377]

ORG: Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power

TITLE: "Water Control Problems in the Huanghe, Huaihe, Haihe Plain"

SOURCE: Beijing SHUILI SHIDIAN JISHU [WATER CONSERVATION AND HYDROELECTRIC POWER TECHNOLOGY] in Chinese No 9, 20 Sep 82 pp 2-7

ABSTRACT: The Huanghe, Huaihe, Haihe Plain has an area of 280 thousand km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 150 million. The per capita cropland area is 5 times greater than the national average. With Huanghe as its axis, it is divided into the inter-Huanghe and Huaihe plain in the south and the Haihe plain in the north. The natural conditions of these 2 areas are somewhat different, but with respect to water control problems, both are closely related to Huanghe, which created the plain and has always been the source of its calamities. Although the mean annual precipitation should be sufficient for a rainfall dependent agriculture, it is not evenly distributed from area to area, season to season, or year to year, mainly due to the monsoon variation of the Pacific Ocean. Consequently, the plain suffers from alternate or consecutive droughts and floods, 2, 3, or 5 years in a row. Measures taken to harness the 3 rivers and to supply drinking water to industrialized areas and cities of the plain are reviewed. Outstanding problems discussed include the need for repairing and updating existing engineering structures, the seriousness of water pollution, and the tremendously dangerous threat to the dikes and dams from the severe, continuous, and uncontrolled silting of Huanghe. Some comprehensive measures are tentatively proposed. The paper also invites friendly foreign countries to contribute support and assistance regarding science and technology of water control in this region.

AUTHOR: LIU Zongyao [0491 1350 5069]  
HOU Lu [0186 7120]

ORG: Both of Hebei Provincial Department of Water Conservancy

TITLE: "Importance of Water Conservancy in Agricultural Development of Hebei Plain"

SOURCE: Beijing SHUILI SHIDIAN JISHU [WATER CONSERVATION AND HYDROELECTRIC POWER TECHNOLOGY] in Chinese No 9, 20 Sep 82 pp 7-14

ABSTRACT: According to historical records, in the 580 years of 1368-1948, Hebei Province suffered 387 flood and 407 drought damages. This is the chief reason for its agricultural backwardness and the poverty of its people. Since the liberation, there have been 4 stages of water conservancy construction, to treat the key sections of the river channel (1949-57), to construct reservoirs (1958-64), to treat Haihe (1965 to the early 70's), and to develop well irrigation (the 70's). Following a review of these accomplishments, the paper proceeds to analyze the maximum available quantity of surface and ground water and the minimum water needs for industrial and agricultural development, currently and in the long run (to the year 2000.) The estimated water shortage now is 8.3 billion m<sup>3</sup> in a normal year and 15.9 billion m<sup>3</sup> in a dry year and it is expected to increase to 25-30 billion m<sup>3</sup> in the future. Beyond ordinary water conservation measures, the paper concludes that the project of transferring southern waters for the use of the north is both economically reasonable and necessary. The possibility of spreading schistosomiasis is said to be not great and the problem of soil salinization avoidable.



AUTHOR: LU Jinkai [4151 6855 0418]

ORG: Division of Hydrogeology, Ministry of Geology and Ore Production

TITLE: "On the Evaluation and Mining of Ground Water Resources in the Plain Region of Hebei Province"

SOURCE: Beijing SHUILI SHIDIAN JISHU [WATER CONSERVATION AND HYDROELECTRIC POWER TECHNOLOGY] in Chinese No 9, 20 Sep 82 pp 15-22

ABSTRACT: The plain region of Hebei Province is the northern part of Huanghe, Huaihe, Haihe Plain. It includes 115 counties (cities) of an area of 73,000 km<sup>2</sup>, about 40 percent of the area of the province. Hydrogeologically speaking, it contains 4 groups of aquifers, in depths of 20-50 to 350-500 m. Since the early 60's, many techniques have been employed to calculate the natural resources of ground water as well as the quantity available for mining. Due to deficiency of experimental data, in some cases, the parameters for computation are based on the water table information and actual quantity of water mined; therefore, the accuracy may be affected to a certain extent. With a map depicting the distribution of ground water resources of the plain, the paper introduces, in some detail, the quantitative evaluation of ground water resources of the various prefectures of the plain, dividing the water resources into fresh and saline waters. Currently, the water resources appear to meet the basic needs except in the saline water areas, where the shortage is more than 1.2 billion m<sup>3</sup>/year. In case of continuous drought or in consideration of long time water needs, the shortage may be more than 3 billion m<sup>3</sup>. Several water conservation measures are proposed.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Electrical Powered Machine Drainage and Irrigation Station, Zhejiang Provincial Department of water conservancy.

TITLE: "Effect of Sprinkling Irrigation Technology on the Development of Economic Crop Production"

SOURCE: Beijing SHUILI SHIDIAN JISHU [WATER CONSERVATION AND HYDROELECTRIC POWER TECHNOLOGY] in Chinese No 9, 20 Sep 82 pp 41-44

ABSTRACT: In 1975-80, the sprinkling irrigation technology was studied in Zhejiang Province. Today, the technology is extended to 837,000 mu in the province for the cultivation of 20+ economic crops and upland grain crops. In areas with the sprinkling technique the yield of tea is 728.35 jin/mu (average), 46.75 jin/mu higher than the control, amounting to 221.59 yuan of additional income per mu per year. With respect to vegetables, the added income is 150 yuan/mu, and it is 37 yuan/mu for cotton. For the sprinkling equipment, the Yuyao County Tea Farm invested 282,140 yuan for its 741 mu of tea 7 years ago. After the deduction of wages, electricity, equipment depreciation, repair, and management of 78 yuan/mu/year, the net increase of income is 50-78.8 yuan/mu/year. Judging from the condition of the province; therefore, the investment in fixed or semi-fixed sprinkling equipment may be recaptured in 5-8 years. This paper reports the benefits of sprinkling irrigation from this and other viewpoints for Zhejiang, province of limited cropland and a large population. The experiment is being continuously extended.

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